MAGAZINE
OF THE
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS

VOL. I. JANUARY, 1904. NO. 3

Published monthly under the supervision of the General Executive Board, at 147 E. Market St., Indianapolis, Ind.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS 13

Entered at the Postoffice at Indianapolis, Ind., as second-class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Per Annum .....50 Cents.
Single Copies ..... 5 Cents
(All orders payable in advance.)

ADVERTISING RATES:

Furnished on application to James J. Dwyer, Editor, 147 E. Market St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Correspondents writing matter for the MAGAZINE should write on one side of paper only, and separate from all other business. Address all communications to the Editor.

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Who Is to Blame?

The International Brotherhood of Teamsters has been censured severely within the last few weeks by the Associated Press, but no paper belonging to this association has ever taken the trouble to try and find out who is really to blame for the condition of affairs existing through the liverymen's strike in Chicago. The press of this country has taken it upon itself to criticize and to exaggerate little instances and make lengthy blood-curdling stories out of them. But who is to blame for the liverymen's strike? Who is to blame for the disrespect to the dead? We claim the liverymen themselves. We tried every effort to gain conditions for our men by peaceable methods, we did everything honorable to come to a satisfactory understanding, but it appears to us that the Liverymen's Association wanted a strike. They would not listen to reason. They would have nothing to do with us; they invited the strike and we are not responsible for what followed. We asked them to refer the matter to a board of arbitration and they declined, but instead, issued an ultimatum through their attorney informing us that they would not only refuse to arbitrate, but that our men must continue to work for the same wages and the same number of hours and must cease to belong to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. They gave them to the first of January to consider this, and then told them that if they did not come to their terms they would lock them out on the street.

The newspapers have made a great stir about the drivers picketing funerals and not allowing hearses or carriages to participate in the last rites of the dead. Such statements are utterly false. There were carriages enough outside of those belonging to the Liverymen's Association. It is not generally understood,

and the newspapers did not try to make it understood, that the International Brotherhood of Teamsters has two Locals of Cab Drivers in Chicago, one composed of members who drive for wages and another composed of the men who own their own rigs. They are about equally divided. There are as many carriage drivers in Chicago owning one rig and driving it as there are men working for liverymen. The Undertakers' and Liverymen's Association and the casket trust worked hand in hand in this matter. When a carriage was offered for service by a member of the other Local, No. 701, services were declined by the undertaker, and when one of the smaller undertakers outside of the association offered to take charge of a funeral he was refused caskets by the casket trust. Therefore, we hold there were hearses enough to be had and undertakers enough to attend to their duties, and carriages enough for all funerals in the city, but the newspapers did not care to publish this truth.

The Undertakers' Association, working hand in hand with the Employers' Association of Chicago, thought that this would be an opportunity to create public sentiment against the Teamsters' Union, therefore invited this strike for that purpose, thinking, as they did, that they held the weapon in their hands by which the Teamsters' Union could be disrupted.

The day following the Iroquois Theater fire the Associated Press sent reports broadcast over the country that the Teamsters' Union refused to carry away the victims of the fire. It appears that W. D. Moon, a member of the Liverymen's Association, according to report, asked the strikers to drive the carriages which he offered in aid of the victims of that disastrous fire, and, according to his statement, they refused their assistance. We will give the truth of this matter in an interview given by Mr. Emmett Flood, organizer of the American Federation of Labor, and a member of the Teamsters' Union. Mr. Flood says: "I called to see Mr. W. D. Moon, employer of those men whom it was stated refused to assist in this matter, and I asked Mr. Moon if he had made the request of these men on the night of the fire. He stated that his barnmen had, also his bookkeeper. I asked him why he did not make the request himself, and in reply he stated he was busy at the telephone. While he admitted that this was a very serious affair, yet he did not consider it of great enough importance to leave the telephone and request the men to go back to work. I asked him, had he ever heard any talk on the matter since the time of the request as to why the men did not respond. He told me that one man had made the remark that had he personally requested the men they would have immediately gone to work, and if not, that this man would take it upon himself personally to use force to compel them to go to work. I asked him how much confidence he had in this man who made this statement and in reply he said that this man had not been in his employ very long and he did not put much confidence in what he said. I asked him if he could give me the name of any of his drivers whom he could put confidence in and he gave me the name of one Fred Smith. I went into the barn and asked Mr. Smith what he knew about Mr. Moon or his employes asking the men to give their assistance in removing the dead and the suffering in the fire. He said that the man who works in the barn, and who was half intoxicated, rushed into the saloon and said. 'There is a big fire and some lives have been lost and Moon wants you to drive the carriages.' Of course we did not take the matter seriously, owing to the strike being on. We thought it might have been a test as to whether we were anxious to go back to work or not. A short time after his bookkeeper came in and made another request and said there were seventy burned. Some of the drivers took the matter seriously and immediately took a car and went to the scene of the fire. When they found out the real situation they returned to their barn and were told to report in the morning, which they did.' I asked Mr. Moon if he ever made a request at the headquarters of Local No. 40 for men. He said he did not. He admitted he believed if he had done so Local No. 40 would have used its best efforts to supply him with drivers. He also stated to me that he said Local No. 40 did its full duty during this terrible disaster. I called on Mr. Seymore, manager of the Columbia Livery, one of the largest liveries in Chicago, and he said as soon as he requested Local No. 40 to send drivers they immediately did so."

What makes this statement of the Associated Press relative to the Iroquois disaster more absurd is the fact that while their special wires were teeming with this harrowing tale of how the teamsters refused their assistance

to the dead, General Organizer Albert Young, who had charge of the Livery strike, was sending out orders for the men to report back to work in the morning on a ten days' truce in order to give time to bury the victims of the fire.

There is an old saying that there are two sides to a story, and the public gets only one, especially in cases where labor and capital are at outs. The public knows today of the stand the International Brotherhood of Teamsters took in the Iroquois Theater fire. It is only fair to us that they should have our side of the story relative to the livery strike in its entirety.

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Praise for Turley.

As we go to press the Trustees have just finished auditing the books of the General Secretary-Treasurer. Both the members of the Board of Trustees and the expert accountant have nothing but words of praise for the excellent manner in which the General Secretary-Treasurer is conducting the affairs of his office, realizing as they do the difficult task he had before him on taking hold of what might be termed a new organization starting out with a membership ranking third of all organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

They find that his books were in such shape that there was no difficulty whatever in following all records, checking up entries, striking balances, etc.

Brother Turley himself was a little dubious on taking hold of the office as to how the outcome would be, but he took off his coat and waded into the work ahead of him, and the members at large of the International Brotherhood can be thankful that they have a man looking after the business end of their organization whom they can rely on to the utmost.

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The New York Cab Drivers.

The Chicago American puts up a strong argument in favor of the justice on the side of the recent victorious New York cab drivers. The American says:

During the recent strike of the cab drivers that work for the big New York companies the employers uttered a familiar shriek:

"The men want to run our business, and we'll die first."

That's a good old shriek, but almost worn out.

The men wanted a chance to go home and get some sleep.

Is that "managing their employers' business?"

The men wanted to have ordinary lives, with some chances to get acquainted with their families, some time to see their children.

Is that managing their employers' business?

Is it not to some slight extent the driver's business to decide how many hours per day he will work?

Haven't we got past the time when it was criminal for the man who does the work to make suggestions about the doing of it?

Laboring men—like other Americans—are sometimes unreasonable. But the driver who protests against working twenty hours at a stretch on the plea that his employer needs the money is not unreasonable. As a matter of fact, what is the "business" that is to be "managed?"

It's the driving of cabs, the sitting out in the cold, the holding up horses on slippery pavements, the dodging of lightning trolleys—and all the rest of it.

Ought not the men who do that business to have something to say about management? Is it such a crime for the man who sits outside to tell the man indoors counting profits that the hours seem long after midnight?

Take the person who owns the biggest New York stable for hotel cabs. How will he explain these facts?

During the horse show he insisted on atrociously long hours for his men. He thought they ought not to mind twenty hours a day—just for a week or so.

But what did he do about the horses? In spite of the great rush he would not allow any horse to go out two days in succession. The horse had a short day to begin with—half that of the driver, or less than half. And the horse was allowed to work only every other day.

To make up for the rush extra horses were hired, but not extra men.

If the stable owner can't explain, we can.

The horse belongs to the employer.

The man is only hired.

If the horse gets pneumonia it costs $300 to get another.

If the man gets pneumonia it costs nothing to hire his successor.

Very long hours lead to disease, and they lead to drink. They break a man down early and shorten his years of efficient work.

But that makes no difference to the employer—he simply hires other men.

With the horse that he owns it is very different. That precious animal is thought of and spared even in the busiest times.

If the men were slaves and cost a thousand dollars each—the old-fashioned price of a "likely nigger"—there would be no drivers kept out twenty hours.

The owner would not risk his thousand dollars.

It is hardly feasible to arrange for cab drivers owned by the employers and protected by them. Therefore the only alternative seems to be for the men to organize, to fight and to get terms at least as good as they would get if, like the horse, they were property and therefore decently looked after.

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THE Brotherhood is to be congratulated on the appointment of Emmet Flood as General Organizer for the American Federation of Labor.

Brother Flood, who is a member of Local No. 715, is a young man of sterling qualities as a public speaker. He is both logical and forcible and as an organizer he is bound to succeed.

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Buttons are Ready.

We are in receipt of a number of communications from different Locals complimenting General Secretary Turley on the neatness of the new button of the International Brotherhood. We can proudly claim that it is about the most attractive button of any labor organization in the country. The wheel is of blue enamel with the lettering and design of gold set against a white field. It is of shield pattern made in the shape of the emblem of the order.

Orders came in for them thick and fast; in fact, the jeweler has not been able to turn them out fast enough to fill the orders as they came, but the General Secretary has lately received a large shipment and will be able to fill all orders for some time to come.

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Samuel Gompers.

Of course, the re-election of Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, was a "well-deserved compliment" to that gentleman. But that stereotyped form of expressing gratification at the event does not give adequate voice to the Journal's sentiments in the matter. To say that the election of President Gompers was a "well-deserved compliment" to the Federation and the labor movement is to state the case with better regard for the significance of things.

In point of intelligence, the personnel of the Federation's annual conventions will compare favorably with that of any assemblage in the land. The fact that each convention for many years past has indorsed the action of its predecessors in their choice of officers, by re-electing them, is an evidence that the members of the Executive Council measure up to the highest standard of capacity among the delegates, plus the experience afforded by the opportunities of their office. This much said and suggested with reference to the colleagues of President Gompers, there remains much to be said concerning Gompers himself, most, if not all, of which the members of the Executive Council and others best qualified to speak from personal knowledge will doubtless attest.

Simple candor compels the acknowledgment that in Samuel Gompers the American Federation of Labor and the labor movement of the world at large possesses a leader of richest intellectual endowment, of profoundest moral convictions, and of devotion without reserve or consideration. Applied to almost any other contemporary character of whom the Journal has knowledge, either personal or general, these terms would be regarded as extravagant; applied to Gompers, these terms imply nothing more than is warranted by truth and demanded by justice. This paper has closely followed the actions of President Gompers during the sixteen years of its existence, always with a keen interest in his conduct, frequently with the special interests of the seamen in view. Throughout that entire period the Journal has found the President of the American Federation of Labor to be unwavering in his sense of duty, untiring in the discharge of the tasks imposed upon, or anticipated by, him. In each of the many crises that have occurred during his incumbency President Gompers has risen superior to the needs of the occasion. By clear and comprehensive mental grasp, by calm and courageous exposition, he has conserved, strengthened and dignified the position of organized labor. In each of these emergencies other men have essayed to guide the destinies of organized labor, and, having made their play to passion, prejudice or false sentiment,

have passed into obscurity. Gompers alone, of all the men who have assumed the leadership of labor in the past twenty years or more, still stands in front. In each time of trial Gompers has proved himself the "man of the hour," rising into commanding eminence and enlarging the potency of his counsel in proportion to the pressure of the difficulties surrounding organized labor.

Today, in the face of a crisis which promises to dwarf all events of the past, Samuel Gompers stands well in front, indisputably one of the world's greatest men, and easily the leader of America's moral forces. The rule that monuments should not be erected nor biographies written until the objects of them are in their graves is a good one. But proper respect for that rule does not work an injunction against organized labor and its friends in the matter of expressing appreciation of the rare good fortune that has blessed them with a counsellor and servant whose voice will be heard and heeded above the disputations in the camp of friend or foe.—Coast Seamen's Journal.

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Cardinal Gibbons Demands Boycott.

"When the employer becomes suddenly rich, while the toiler, with the utmost thrift and economy, can scarcely keep the wolf from the door, there is something really wrong in our social and economic conditions," declared Cardinal Gibbons in a recent sermon at the cathedral in Baltimore, in which he condemned "sweat shops" and appealed to his auditors to discriminate in making purchases in favor of employers who treat their employes with justice and charity, and recommended the charitable work for oppressed toilers conducted by the Consumers' League. The text for the sermon was, "Am I My Brother's Keeper?"

"There is a class of persons in Baltimore who are employed by proprietors of large clothing establishments," continued his eminence; "some of these workers are employed in the stores; others make garments in their own homes and bring them to the establishments. Many of these men and women are compelled to toil in sweat shops, of which there are eighteen in one section of this city, contracted in space and poorly lighted and ventilated. They are overworked and underpaid.

"In a careful investigation I have discovered that after laboring for six days at ten to twelve hours a day, their weekly compensation amounts to $6 or $8, and with that pittance they have to pay for house rent, food and clothing, and other expenses incident to family life. They are living on starving wages. The result is that in a few years they become incapacitated for work.

"Oh, how scathing is the language in which St. James rebukes these extortions. 'Behold the hire of your laborers which by fraud has been kept back by you, crieth, and the cry of them hath entered into the ears of the God of Sabaoth.'

"These toilers ask for no alms. All they demand is living wages. They appeal to you and the public for compassion and consideration. They are our own flesh and blood.

"You will ask: 'How can we help them? How can we redress their grievances?' You may not be able to aid them directly, but you can do so indirectly in various ways.

"You can agitate the question. By agitation the air is stirred, the sky is cleared, healthy discussion is provoked. You arouse public attention to pressing grievances; you invoke popular sympathy; you remove the veil so that one-half of the world can see how the other half lives.

"You can appeal to the conscience and humanity of the employers themselves, who may be disposed to repair a wrong when their attention is called to the situation, and surely a little reflection will enable them to realize that they will derive more substantial happiness from the contentment and gratitude of their workers than from the money hoarded in their safes.

"Thank God, there are in Baltimore some clothing houses that treat their employes with justice and charity. In making your purchases you can discriminate in favor of these establishments. You will thus exercise a moral pressure on the oppressors by appealing to their self-interest.

"You can encourage and co-operate with an excellent society existing here and elsewhere. This society is called 'The Consumers' League.' It is composed of women and men zealous in works of charity, and has already accomplished a great deal in improving the condition of these oppressed toilers and of establishing happier and juster relations between them and their employers."

The cardinal is vice-president of the Consumers' League, which is an organization of

Baltimore's best men and women, banded together to buy none but goods bearing the league's label, which is a guarantee that the articles were made in sanitary quarters, with short working hours and fair wages to the toilers.

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ATTORNEY WOUNDED.

John M. Glover, Attorney for the Miners, Shot by Militia.

The following, taken from the Chicago Examiner of the 29th, shows to what measures the militia will stoop when commanded by a man of poor judgment, and it is just what has been depicted by W. T. Wallace in the letters he has been writing for the Labor News the past two years, and as he says, "It is coming! The shoulder strappers will be in the saddle if greed keeps making laws to force people's submission."

CRIPPLE CREEK, COLO., December 29.

A pitched battle was fought between John M. Glover, former Congressman from Missouri, and a detail of the National Guard under command of Major Naylor yesterday afternoon. As a result Mr. Glover was shot in the left arm just below the elbow.

Fully ten shots were fired by the militiamen, it is reported, before the former Congressman began to shoot. With a Winchester in hand, the nervy lawyer stood at the head of the stairway in the building where his office is located and exchanged compliments with the militiamen.

Finally, however, a shot struck Mr. Glover in the arm, and so painful was the hurt that he was obliged to give up the fight.

Before the shooting began Mr. Glover locked himself in his office, piled heavy furniture against the door and held the fort with a six-shooter in each hand, defying the soldiers to charge upon him. Seeing that all efforts to gain entrance were futile, Major Naylor ordered his detail to open fire if Glover appeared before the glass door of his office with a weapon.

Soon thereafter the wily champion of the strikers came forth with a repeating rifle, ready for the melee. The National Guard fired at least a dozen shots at Glover before the latter returned the fire, but his shots went wide of the mark and he was forced to retreat with a wound in his arm.

Mr. Glover is attorney for the local miners' unions and had been particularly active in defending his clients against the arbitrary acts of the militia.

Colonel Verdeckberg, in command of the troops in the district, instructed Major Naylor to find Glover and demand a surrender of all firearms in his possession.

Mr. Glover openly defied Naylor to enter his office with the threat of being taken out a corpse. Glover also issued a statement defying the militia to arrest him. The statement follows:

"I observe that Colonel Verdeckberg issues still another proclamation calling for more arms and detailing the strenuous things he will do if they are not surrendered.

"Tell the colonel that there are two guns in my office; they are not registered; they are mine; the constitution gives me the right to carry them; they are loaded to the brim. The colonel can have them when the Supreme Court ratifies his criminal usurpation against the liberties of the people of this county, and before that, whenever he is bold enough to do murder under his illegal orders.

"I look to see the Supreme Court ransom this people and all the active agents in this conspiracy against human rights sent to the penitentiary, where they belong.

"A disorderly and lawless Governor who uses the military arm to please one side of an industrial controversy—I don't care which side—defies the District and the Supreme Courts, is a cheap anarchist. In a State where agitators make socialists, he makes them in schools.

"Tell the colonel to come when I am at home, and to come at the head of his squad. If, whenever he is base enough to tell a transparent and wicked lie about a community, he can by virtue of that wipe away all my constutional rights.

"As for unionism, it is stronger today than ever. It is built on a basic principle of human nature. It can not be stamped out by the military heel. Persecution strengthened it, as it strengthened the Christian church."

A warrant has been issued for the arrest of former Attorney-General Eugene Engley, consul for the strikers, charging him with attempting to break the law.

Further wholesale arrests of union men are threatened.

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THE plate window glass workers of the country received cash Christmas presents from the organizations of which they are members. Fully $75,000 was distributed.

A "Godspeed" for the Editor.

When it was learned that the editor and manager of the Locomotive Firemen's Magazine had been "promoted" to the position of Grand Secretary and Treasurer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, and that his new work would cause his removal from the city of Indianapolis, officers of the international trade unions whose headquarters are located in that city arranged a banquet at the German House as a "Godspeed." There were present the following gentlemen, in addition to the guest:

Of the United Mine Workers of America—
John Mitchell, General President.
W. B. Wilson, General Secretary-Treasurer.
Jos. Vasey, Member Executive Board.
G. W. Purcell, Member Executive Board.
W. R. Fairley, Member Executive Board.
Of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters of America—
Frank Duffy, General Secretary.
Thos. Neale, General Treasurer.
Charles Speyer, Editor of the Carpenters' Journal.
Of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters—
Cornelius P. Shea, General President.
E. S. Turley, General Secretary-Treasurer.
William Rowbotham, Corresponding Secretary.
James J. Dwyer, Editor of the Teamsters' Magazine.
Of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union—
Jacob Fischer, Acting General Secretary.
Of the International Saw Smiths' Union—
Chas. H. Wertz, General Secretary-Treasurer.
W. D. Seale, President of Local Union.
Others present—
Andrew Smith, Secretary Indiana Bankers' Association.
C. W. Archer of Indianapolis Engraving Company.
Hugo Thorsch of the Cheltenham Press.
M. J. Scurry of the Cheltenham Press.
Eli A. Hirschfield, Resident Manager Whitehead-Hoag Co.

No formal addresses were made, but all joined in words of good cheer and well wishes for the editor of the Locomotive Firemen's Magazine, who was presented with a turquoise scarf pin, Mr. Mitchell making the presentation, "as a token of the regard which union labor of the country had for the editor of the Locomotive Firemen's Magazine because of his outspoken friendship for the labor movement." A 1904 Calendar was also presented as a souvenir of the occasion, Mr. Hirschfield making the presentation, upon which appeared the autographs of all who participated. Regrets were announced from Mr. Huber, General President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, who was out of the city, and Mr. Bramwood, General Secretary-Treasurer of the International Typographical Union, who was indisposed. Mr. Lynch, General President of the International Typographical Union was also out of the city.

That the writer appreciated such words of good cheer, and, let us hope, such an omen of good luck, can not be doubted. If the Locomotive Firemen's Magazine under the management of the writer has brought the railway brotherhoods in general, and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen in particular, closer to the union labor movement of the country, that alone is the only "monument" he desires in his memory.—Locomotive Firemen's Magazine.

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Restriction of Immigration and the Labor Unions.

Among the many communications which we are receiving on the question of the restriction of immigration is one that says the "only defense which this country has against the tyranny of labor unions" is to leave our gates wide open to the invasion of aliens who will work on reasonable terms and not "lay down conditions of hours and pay which drive capital out of business."

The argument of our correspondent, of course, is that it is much more important to the welfare of this country to break the power of organized labor than to maintain the American standard of wages and living. We do not agree with him. This paper has never hesitated to take issue with organized labor when it has committed acts or pursued policies which were neither to its own real benefit nor to the benefit of the general public. When organized labor has attempted to perpetrate economic follies—and such attempts have been all too frequent in the last two or three years—we have been as quick and as earnest to oppose them as to oppose follies of organized capital. But there has never been any thought in our mind—there never can be in the mind of any man who has studied the social and political

and industrial conditions of the world—that American labor, organized or unorganized, does not add the most and the best to the welfare both of itself and of the general public when its members not only find ready employment, all of them, but get the largest possible share of what they produce compatible with the permanent safety and the reasonable remuneration of the capital engaged with labor in that production. There is no possibility that organized labor can confiscate all of capital's share of production with excessive demands as to "scales," for before capital will submit to such confiscation it will withdraw from participation in that production, going elsewhere and seeking other employment where an adequate return is guaranteed or permitted to capital. In urging labor unions to refrain from demanding too much for their share, as we have had occasion to urge frequently of late, our concern has been, first of all, for what would happen to labor itself under those circumstances and then to the country, since the welfare of the country and of everybody in it in the long run must be measured by the welfare of its wage earners.

The check, the absolute check, that there is on the "tyranny of the labor union" is that when its excesses compel capital to withdraw from productive co-operation with it union labor or any other labor instantly pays the penalty by being thrown out of work in that particular field, and the only terms on which it can go back are a concession from those excessive demands, permitting the capital to return to its former employment and activity. No labor union in the world can compel capital to pay for long higher wages than it can stand, for it must quit at that point, and when it quits labor quits also and can only begin again on reasonable terms with the capital. At the very worst the mistakes or wrongs of labor demanding too much can be only temporary, for the situation is always governed automatically by the natural laws of economics, and whenever labor is thrown out of work because capital will not operate without some share of return on the production labor will concede a fair share in order that it, along with capital, may go back to work.

But at the very best restraining the tyranny of the labor unions by having two men ready and anxious to do one man's work would be permanently disastrous. We can not receive millions more of wage earners here than there is work for without creating labor conditions and labor standards such as there are in Italy or in Russia or in China. No work for any considerable proportion of a nation's wage-earning population means poor pay for those who have employment, for every man who is out of work will bid desperately for the work of the man who is more fortunate, bidding always at a lower scale till he gets it, when in turn the other must again bid still lower to retain or regain it. And no nation can have the labor conditions and labor standards of an Italy, a Russia or a China without sinking in whole—the whole general public—to the social, industrial and political depths of an Italy, a Russia or a China.

Any problems that we have within our own borders, lodged there with sufficient stability to enable us to take hold of them in a coherent shape, we can manage. We can manage the union labor question if it is a problem of our own. But the labor of the world pouring over our boundaries in floods, never ending and overwhelming, is a problem shifting too quickly for adjustment, rising in new forms too swiftly to be met, inundating irresistibly and destroying mercilessly from without. While we are attending to our labor vexations within, let us bar out the labor vexations of the world. If we do not, our country teeming with the unemployed, we shall change our trend from the dazzling hights of Americanism to the lower levels and the baser standards of an Italy, a Russia or a China!—New York Press.

Need of Unity in Labor Movement.

The onslaught being made upon trade unionism from one end of the nation to the other is entirely without moral if it does not teach workingmen that the time has come when they must stand firmly together, shoulder to shoulder, in the battle for better conditions or they and their magnificent organizations are lost.

It is evidence, in the first place, that the unions have reached the point where they can enforce their demands and thus secure for their members the things that are and always have been labor's just share in production. Heretofore they could only plan; they were scarcely ever able to execute. They might and did render themselves more or less obnoxious by spasmodically refusing at inopportune times to stand for a lower standard of living for their members, but it generally resulted intheir being whipped into submission and no great

harm was done the cause of the manufacturers.

Now, however, it is different. The manufacturers themselves and the statesmen of the country as well have seen the light, and after many years realize the principle that has stood behind the trade-union movement from the first. They know now that labor is rapidly approaching the stage of compactness which the advocates of injustice against the worker have most to fear, hence the ponderous editorials of journalism, the dogmatic utterances of statesmen, the assault from the pulpits and the scurrying all about of the politicians. Matters trivial in themselves are vested with importance, most commonplace occurrences are twisted by clever editors into sensations of the most lurid kind, and an active one, in the skirmish—for that is all the present commotion about the matter really amounts to.

The real battle will not begin until the workingmen themselves awaked to the facts and the significance of it all. But battle it will be then, and although wise men and scholars have seen it coming for years and have foretold it many times, it is doubtful if even a small minority of those most actively concerned on either side have realized it before, nor do they in its fullness even now.

They must ere long, however, and no trade will be exempt from assuming its full share of the burden. Unions will be broken and the work of reorganization will not be the simple matter it has been in the past. Organizations that are strong will be weakened and those that are weak will be shattered. That, without doubt, will be part of the campaign against the labor unions, and the present agitation at Washington, in the press of the nation and in some of the pulpits has that object and no other in view.

For that reason laboring men and women should do their utmost to avert the force of the blow, and yet the Shoemakers' Unions particularly are in no position to breast the storm. Already they are torn with dissension and shattered with passion. Scarce any effort is being made to better the condition of the members, and none at all to strengthen the desire for organization among those employed at the trade. Where it is possible men are sandbagged into joining the ranks, but they remain non-unionist still, and once the opportunity is presented, they are apt to become fierce combatants against the unions because of the fact. Another element of weakness is that two incomplete and crippled bodies exist, where the care and nourishment of one would offer a stupendous task for all the energy, ambition and ability it would be possible to discover in the ranks. Many other faults could be named, any one of which would be sufficient to place the Shoemakers' Unions in the list of non-combatants should a determined effort be made—such a one, for instance, as seems imminent now—to wage warfare against them. As, however, these are, for the most part, internal, and are consequently better known and understood by the shoemakers than by any one else, it is needless to dwell upon them. It will be necessary, though, to eliminate them if the local unions wish to survive the onslaught which is already gathering force.

There should be men in some of the bodies with sufficient foresight to read the signs of the times and sufficient diplomacy to plan and execute a series of compromises which will do away with the grievances now existant. What is needed is one organization instead of two—which one it is immaterial, if it is the one which can weld the individuals of the trade into a compact whole, furnish them with a singleness of purpose and do away with the hard feeling and stubbornness that has characterized the industry for the last few years. Personally, the writer's sympathies lean to the union which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and for several reasons. The first of these is that through the Federation every trade is made a unit in one vast whole that is composed of every other trade and many different callings. Again, even taking the shoemakers themselves as an illustration, a national union bands together the shoemakers of the country, and not those of a single city, and without unity of exactly that kind it is idle to hope of coping with a crisis such as seems to be pending at this time.

Those, however, are matters for the local trades-union members to settle for themselves, the main issue being to bring them together upon some kind of basis. The personal ambitions of union officials, the disposal of funds, the style of agreement with manufacturers, these are all things that can be settled afterward, while as matters are carried on at present it will be utterly impossible to settle them at all. The principal thing just now is to convince the workers that it is their own battle that must be fought, and not the officers', and that they have no grievance against the membership of what they term the "rival union," be it which one it may of the two in existence.

This unity is absolutely essential to place the workmen of any trade in the ranks with those of other trades, especially in the troublous times that are ahead for all organized labor.—Tobacco Worker.

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Jane Addams on Child Labor.

The greatest charge I have to bring against child labor is that it pauperizes the consumers. If I wear a garment which has been made in a sweatshop or a garment for which the maker has not been paid a living wage—a wage so small that her earnings had to be supplemented by the earnings of her husband and children—then I am in debt to the woman who made my cloak. I am a pauper, and I permit myself to accept charity from the poorest people of the community. All that can be said against the parasitic character of child labor, with this difference, that the latter robs the assets of the community, it uses up those resources which should have kept industry going on for many years.

We may trace a connection between child labor and pauperism, not only for the child and his own family, bringing on premature old age and laying aside able-bodied men and women in the noontide of their years, but also the grievous charge is true that it pauperizes the community itself. I should also add that it debauches our moral sentiment, it confuses our sense of values, so that we learn to think that a bale of cheap cotton is more to be prized than a child properly nourished, educated and prepared to take his place in life. Let us stand up to the obligations of our own age. Let us watch that we do not discount the future and cripple the next generation because we were too indolent. I was going to say because we are too dull, to see all that it involves, when we use the labor of little children.—Jane Addams.

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Chicago Women's Victory.

Three children under legal working age in Chicago and five in the rest of the State whose wages were actually necessary to enable their families to live is the result of the investigation recently conducted by the women's clubs in conjunction with the authorities of that city.

In all the work of the Consumers' League and other agencies for the suppression of child labor the constant cry of the opposition has been the widowed mothers and deserted families that would suffer for want of the wages of the children. It has been difficult hitherto to combat these statements because no statistics on the subject existed. But the claim of the friends of the children that vast numbers of children were being deprived of their education because of a very few whose work was necessary to their families has received signal confirmation in this investigation.

After the last biennial of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, when Miss Jane Addams was appointed chairman of the committee on child labor, she presented to club women over the country a plan for the relief of such children. The plan was that when children under legal age were found working a thorough investigation should be made. If it were found that a mother or a family of young children was actually dependent on the wages of this child, then the club should pay the weekly earnings of the child in the form of a "scholarship" and see that the child was kept in school until the age when it could legally get its "working papers."

Then came the campaign of last winter in Illinois to secure the better protection of working children. It was conducted by Miss Addams, by Mrs. Harriet Vandervoort, president of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs, and by Dr. Cornelia De Vey, a physician whose practice took her much among the children of this class. It resulted in a glorious victory. Public opinion was more thoroughly aroused than over any law passed for years, and the measure passed the Senate unanimously. The law was that no child under sixteen could work more than eight hours in one day or after 7 o'clock in the evening and that no child under fourteen could be employed at all.

As a result there was a drastic clearing of children out of the stock yards and factories of Chicago. Thousands upon thousands were discharged, for public opinion demanded the enforcement of the law. Then went up a cry of hardship from hundreds of these families. The club women and the public authorities cooperated in investigating these cases. The women entered upon the investigation with somewhat sinking hearts, for among so many hundreds they expected to find at least many scores of cases in which the wages of the working child were necessary. To their own surprise as much as that of the general public only three families in Chicago and five in the remainder of the State were found in which

the wages of the child were actually necessary to permit the family to live. In every other case it was found that there was either a father who could be made to support the family or older children on whose wages the family could manage to live or relatives who, when approached by the authorities, were willing to assist the family until the child was of legal earning age.

For these eight children, then, the clubwomen of Illinois will supply scholarships equal to the wages they lost by the new law. In the case of the three Chicago children this was $4 a week for two of them and $2.50 a week for the third. For this pitiful sum society was permitting these children to grow up without a common school education. The clubs of Chicago will pay these sums weekly until the children are fourteen years old.

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Contracts and Contract Breakers.

What is organized labor striving for? Among the objects enumerated in the constitutions of trades unions are the regulation of wages and hours of labor, to improve conditions of labor, abolish child labor, and, in fact, the correction of every evil that bears heavily on the workers and that is and is not amenable to law. This is a stupendous task, better appreciated when we consider the constant agitation, education, investigation and energy necessary to correct a single evil from which any considerable number derive profit or pleasure.

Any organization committed to the reformation of existing evils interwoven with the every day affairs of life must be prepared to accept the responsibilities of such an undertaking. Evils that have become established parts of our institutions can not be suddenly snatched out without causing unsettlement to business, followed by widespread disaster and great hardship to the masses who must bear the brunt of hasty, ill-advised action, whether it takes place at Washington, Wall street or in the councils of labor. This task begets higher than legal responsibility. It entails great moral obligations, which must be steadfastly, resolutely carried out.

Through the labor press the public is kept acquainted with the true state of affairs, and the minds of the workers are gradually being freed from the petty and local prejudices; fear to be known as members of labor organizations and the belief that trades unions are of no value and do not accomplish anything, which, heretofore, has greatly retarded organized progress.

It is universally admitted that trades unions have reached a position of power in the industrial field. This increasing power of trades unions is adding to their importance as an economic factor, and placing within them their share of responsibility in shaping industrial affairs.

The trades union movement is advancing step by step. From the local to the national organization and from the national organization to one great federation has been the order. This was the end of the first great step and taught the necessity of organizing the workers as consumers to be essential before the power of the organized producers could be effectively directed. This led to the adoption of the union stamp or label of the different trades unions and marked an era in the progress of the trades union movement never approached in accomplishments before. The introduction of the trade-mark of trades union brought about new relations and business relations with the manfacturer, and to a lesser extent with the wholesaler and retailer. The establishment of the union stamp or label, logically led to the making of contracts between employers and trades unions. The preservation of trades union contracts imposes new and vastly greater responsibilities which must be wisely met and honestly fulfilled.

Trades unions never did and never will accomplish anything by force or revolutionary methods. All that has been gained has been along economic lines. The next step will develop the ability of trades unions to uphold their contracts and the immediate future is to be the most critical stage of their existence, from which they will emerge recognized as business institutions or irresponsible bodies. Is the constancy of trades unions to their principles, fidelity to their contracts, to crumble at the first crucial test? Our constant, never-ceasing cry for recognition, has resulted in the establishment of the trades union contract, and if we prove unfaithful to our contracts, our demand for recognition has been but empty twaddle and the zenith of the trade union movement has been reached; its sun is setting, its power and influence ebbing. We have heroically struggled to attain our present posi-

tion, a position that can not be maintained by proving recreant to our principles.

The whole future of the trades union movement depends on the integrity of trades union contracts. If we falter now and prove false to our trust we must be crushed beneath the weight of our own principles. When organized labor ceases to be responsible for its agreements, it ceases to possess that moral force which alone can save it from the tentacles of decadence. Once this unrelenting clutch becomes fastened, it signalizes the degenerate march of trades unions from their present proud position to dissolution and oblivion. It therefore becomes the highest duty, and of the most vital importance, that trades unions maintain the integrity of their agreements, even though to do so entails the last sacrifice. Looming up bigger and blacker, an appalling menace to the future of the trade union movement, is the contract breaker. The time is coming, if it is not already here, when the life of a trade union depends upon its power to defeat the attempts—the purpose of the contract breaker. The time will come when the moral turpitude of this consciousless wretch will so exasperate honest workers that patience and suasion will give way to unrestrained indignation. The time will come when the contract breaker will be spurned and shunned like an unclean outcast by his fellow workers, aye, and by every one, friend or foe of organized labor who has the slightest conception of the foundation on which the whole net work of our business system rests. The whole structure of civilization is built on honor amongst men, its present friend has grown from the principle involved in contracts or agreements. A man without honor among men, even though suffered by them, is virtually an outcast. He has no standing, other than a questionable legal one, an object of suspicion and reproach wherever he is known. The general adoption and preservation of contracts or agreements between employer and trades unions means the elimination of the strike breaker.

The contract breaker is a vastly greater menace to trades unions than the strike breaker ever was or ever could be and may assume the proportions of a monstrous evil if any vacillating policy is attempted with him. There can be no temporizing with the contract breaker. The attitude of organized labor toward this scourge must be inflexible, for upon the preservation of its agreements depends its future success. There can be no evasion of or retreat from the principles involved in a trades union contract. The minute a trades union adopts such practices that minute its ability and power to advance along economic lines ceases.—Boot and Shoe Worker.

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Not Unions Merely for Hours and Wages.

It has been truly said that it would require the disappearance of the trade union before it would be appreciated how great a moral force it had been. Not only through its success in raising the standard of living did the observer mean that this is true, but also because of the disciplinary effect it has upon them.

It seems that a number of trade unions intend to more fully develop their powers as moral agents, and it is entirely commendable that they should do so.

The miners' unions in Pennsylvania are proving strong allies to the temperance bodies through the influence they exert among their members for sobriety. In many places the gin-mill keepers are in despair, and from being strong friends of the union they are now becoming rather lukewarm, and the views of the not inconsiderable number that have been compelled to quit the nefarious business have undergone a complete change. As a consequence, men are able to work more steadily, and there has been no little improvement in their home lives.

This union is taking even a more determined stand against intemperance, not only on the part of the men, but on the part of the bosses as well. The wage agreements that are now being made contain this clause:

"No beer, no whisky or other intoxicant shall be brought upon the premises of the company, and it is distinctly understood that no worker or boss shall be permitted to work while in an intoxicated condition."

In two of the recent agreements it is stipulated that drinking water, with oatmeal and ice, shall be supplied the men while at work. Its president defines the position of this organization by saying:

"If there is any one habit or practice which brings disease and suffering and disorder, which abridges and retards the power and influence of labor, which shortens the span of life, which inflicts misery upon the innocent, which humiliates and degrades the worker, it is drink."

It is not to be taken from this that these mechanics are more prone to delinquency in the matter of paying board bills than are others, but rather that their union is not at all backward in jogging their memories when that faculty is inclined to go back on them. When a cigar maker goes into a new town his union provides him with a boarding house. If, in leaving, he omits the formality of paying the bill his union pays it for him and charges the same to his account. Members who succeed in getting out of the city and away are fined, and the name, with the nature of the offense, is published in the official journal.

But this is no new thing, for "The Bricklayers' Benevolent Society of the City and County of Philadelphia," at its organization in 1824, adopted the following by-law, which, we have heard surviving members tell, was rigorously enforced:

"Any member who shall be seen intoxicated in any private or public house, or in the streets, lanes or alleys, roads or any place within the city or county of Philadelphia, shall be cited to appear before the society, and if it is proven to the satisfaction of the members present that he makes a habit of getting drunk, and thereby injures the reputation of the society, or has been convicted in any court of justice for any felonious or immoral conduct, whereby the reputation of the society may be injured, he shall be liable to trial according to the Thirty-second Article of the By-laws, and, if evpelled, shall forfeit all claims thereon."—Bricklayer and Mason.

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The Lightning Rod Agent.

One of the favorite expressions of the enemies of organized labor is, "Once a union man, always a worker." They have probably expended more energy in the promulgation of this erroneous idea than any other—when talking or writing to laboring men. In fact, this is about the only argument they can make which will in any degree appeal to the working man. This argument against labor unions is a fair sample of any they can make when talking to a worker. They dare not come out in the open and tell him the real truth—that they want him to stay out of the union in order that they may buy his labor more cheaply than they could were he in the union. And as they dare not tell the truth in the matter, they use the method of any sharper in making a deal with a sucker. Just like the lightning rod agent: "I don't need money. I am not selling lightning rods to make money. I'm selling them below cost, and you need not pay for them for six months. And I will do this simply because I like you; I want to do you this favor to prove that I am deeply interested in your welfare, and not to make anything for myself," etc. But when the bank with the note notifies Mr. Farmer six months later that it holds his note for $100, when he thought he was getting $25 worth of lightning rods for $10, he tumbles—then he understands exactly to what extent the agent was interested in his welfare.

* * *

Mr. Workingman, you may just put it down as gospel truth that any time your employer urges you to stay out of the union because it will restrict your opportunities; that it will put you on a dead level from which you can not rise; that there is no hope of promotion for you if you join the union; that he don't talk to you this way by reason of any self-interest, but because he wishes to see you prosper—just put it down that he is trying to sell you a lightning rod. And if you buy you will just as surely have the note to pay.

* * *

They say that unions keep a man from rising. It is easy to make an assertion, but to prove it is another matter. The reports of the United States Department of Labor say that the wages of men in unions average more than 50 cents per day in excess of those of men in the same employment who are not organized; that in earning that larger wage the union man works an average of one hour less per day than the non-union man. Does this keep the union man down as compared with the non-union man? Why, if he only saved the extra 50 cents per day, and reads for that one hour each day while the lightning rod buyer is still working, he will pull himself up so fast that he will soon be out of sight of the fellow who permits his employer to take an interest in him, instead of taking an interest in himself.

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The argument that unions keep a man down is used as an appeal to the most pronounced of the inherent characteristics of man—selfishness. And yet a man who is working for a living, unless he be a veritable blockhead, can see in

that same selfishness one of the strongest arguments in favor of joining a union. The selfishness the employer appeals to is of the kind which impels a man to rise by trampling on his weaker mates; to better his condition at the expense of his fellows. The selfishness that the union appeals to is of the kind taught by the master—the kind that impels a man to better himself, but to do so by and with the aid of his fellows, not using them as stepping stones, but as trusted friends and companions on his way to the goal. Just look at the difference, as expressed above, in money and hours of labor, and decide for yourself which is the most effective. It can not be disputed that union men rise collectively at a much faster rate than non-union men.

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But, says the employer, the union is destructive of individuality: the average wage may be higher to union men, but less union men rise above the average. Simply another assertion. Are there not proportionately as many foremen, superintendents, etc., in union shops as in non-union shops? If the union man wants to become an employer, can he not save money faster? Does he not have more leisure time to prepare himself for his prospective business? And has he not learned as a member of the union the way of all true business—"Do unto others as you would be done by?" Has he not gained a knowledge of men and measures and broadened his views by associating with his fellows?

An instance which can be substantiated will suffice to illustrate: Four schoolmates started out in life at the same time. They all learned the same trade—and learned it well. Two of them joined the union of the craft. One of the others would not join because he said it would handicap him—would rob him of his individuality. The fourth would not join the union because of religious views. Of the two union men one is working as a journeyman in a union shop at $25 per week of forty-eight hours. The other is in business for himself and has prospered far beyond the average of men of his years. Of the two non-union men, the one who refused to be robbed of his individuality is foreman of a non-union shop, and draws $18 per week of fifty-nine hours. The other is working as a journeyman in the same shop at $14 per week of fifty-nine hours. Now, who bought the lightning rods? And is he not paying the note in full—with interest?

By the way, has any employer yet advanced the assertion that unions kept their members from rising above the average intellectually? Why is it that it is always the employer who presents the non-union man's argument? Why don't he make his own speeches and write his own articles for the press, the same as the union man does? Let me tell you why: A laboring man who has brains enough to make his own arguments, who does not need to have his employer speak for him, is always found in the union.—Omaha Western Laborer.

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Beating the Expressman.

They haggled for ten minutes over the cost of moving. The woman claimed that the job was worth only $2, including a tip. The expressman insisted upon getting $2.25. At last the woman won out.

"All right," said the man, "if you won't pay any more you won't." So he piled the trunks, the books and the bookcases into the wagon and drove away.

The woman was jubilant. She told everybody in the house she was leaving about how she had at last got the best of that autocrat, the New York expressman, and when she got to the home of the friend with whom she was going to live boasts of her achievement still trembled on her tongue.

"What do you think?" she began triumphantly.

"Excuse me a minute," said her friend. "Before you go on I want to tell you about that expressman. He got your things here without a scratch. He was so very nice and careful that I gave him a quarter. He asked for it. He said you expected me to give it to him; that you would have given it yourself only you were short of change and couldn't spare it. I hope it was all right. Now, go ahead and tell your story."

"I don't think I have one to tell," said the woman weakly. "You have spoiled the point."—New York Press.

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Take Up the Union Label.

Take up the Union Label,
Drive out the beastly breed
That keeps part of your earnings
To serve their selfish greed;
Go wait on all your merchants—
Upon the rich and great—
And say the working people
Intend to rule the State.

Take up the Union Label,
And thus do what you can
To lift the poor man's burden
With pure and simple plan;
Veil the threat of terror
That strikes so often bring,
By proving to your merchant
That "Label" now is king.

Take up the Union Label—
Our battles then will cease—
We'll fill the mouths of famine,
And burden change to ease.
The goal for which we're striving,
By Label methods sought,
Will soon relieve oppression
And bring all things to naught.

Take up the Union Label—
Resolve to be its friend;
It lifts the white man's burden;
To strike 'twill put an end.
The Label is to toilers
A guide for all that's true;
So raise its standard higher
In all you have to do.

Take up the Union Label—
Let no deceptive cry
Tempt you through selfish motives
To ignore it when you buy.
There's glory in its friendship,
There's honor, if you choose,
To those who make it duty
All labeled goods to use.

Take up the Union Label—
Ye should not stoop to less
To lift the poor man's burden
And cease his weariness.
The deeds you do are measured
The souls oppressed plead strong,
Then mark your course with Labels,
And thus avoid all wrong.

—Exchange.

Labor Notes.

THE Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, at Chicago, Ill., has officially announced that the hours of the 800 men in its employ shall be nine, instead of ten, per day. This action, it is stated, was taken in order to give employment to all of its workmen, instead of dismissing such a number as would be necessary to meet the present requirements.

REGISTERED drug clerks of New Orleans demand shorter hours.

COOK county, Illinois, has eight local unions of railway clerks, with a membership of nearly 10,000.

SPANISH iron miners may strike again as they are dissatisfied with the terms of the settlement that ended the recent strike.

GIRLS to the number of 2,000, employed in the manufacture of petticoats, in New York City, have formed a union and demand a general increase in wages.

A BOYCOTT was declared lately by the shoe makers of Bogota refusing to repair in any way shoes of American manufacture, having become alarmed at their cheapness and the hold they are getting on the market of Colombia, S. A.

THE Sharon (Pa.) plant of the American Foundries Company, which has been closed for the past two weeks pending a settlement of a wage scale for the molders, has resumed operations, an agreement satisfactory to both sides having been reached. It is understood that the men accepted a cut of 10 per cent. effective from December 1.

LAWRENCE O. MURRAY of Chicago, has been chosen as Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Labor. The selection was announced December 23, by the President, who stated that the office had been tendered to and accepted by Mr. Murray and that the nomination would be sent to the Senate immediately after the holiday recess. The appointment is made on the personal recommendation of Secretary Cortelyou, who has known Mr. Murray for a number of years.

THE miners of Tunnelton, Howesville and Atlantic, in the Preston county (W. Va.) field, have joined the miners of Irona, in the same region, on a strike against the reduction of 10 cents a ton, ordered by the operators. The force of the strikers is being constantly augmented, and the whole field of about 1,000 miners is now tied up. The men were only organized recently. The organization has promised financial and moral support, and a long struggle is looked for.

THERE are 6,000 employes at the Pullman Car Company plant at Pullman, Ill.

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STRIKE of 300 girls of Hazleton, Pa., employed in the Doplan silk mill resulted in a riot.

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IT is expected that there will be 60,000 men in the national organization of Railroad Carmen by January 1.

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THE San Antonia strike of street railway employes still continues. It has lasted now for about two months.

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AT Lancaster, Pa., a new railroad brotherhood has been chartered, the Brotherhood of Railroad Trackmen of America, which was organized recently.

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THE employes of the Union Railroad Company of Pittsburg, with the exception of trainmen, have been notified of a 10 per cent reduction in wages, to take place on January 1.

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Five of the largest mills of the Homestead (Pa.) Steel Works commenced operations this month with a double turn of men at work. The spurt in the work affects about 1,000 men.

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JOB printers of St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., are negotiating for a new wage scale calling for $19 a week and eight and a half hours a day, with a reduction to eight hours eventually.

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BOX manufacturers and union box makers are considering a new scale. The union asked for an advance of 25 cents a day. The employers refused and asked the union to postpone the matter for ninety days.

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THE average daily wage of the employes of Grand Rapids, Mich., is $1.74, according to the annual report of the Michigan Bureau of Labor. This amount is slightly in excess of the average daily wage of a year ago.

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THE Chicago grand jury has voted nine indictments against members of the Street Car Men's Union. The charges are riot, conspiracy, malicious michief and unlawful assembly, and are based on scenes of violence attending the operation of cars on the lines of the Chicago City Railway Company during the recent strike.

AT San Juan, Porto Rico, the cigar makers' strike is rapidly spreading. Thirteen hundred men are out and more recently left work. The factories at Cagugas, Aibonito, Cavey and San Juan are also closing.

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ALBANY, N. Y., is the only city in the United States that has a union of gas meter workers. Gas Meter Union No. 1 was organized there June 27, 1902, and now has a membership of nearly one hundred.

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NO employer or employe is allowed to appear in court in a labor case in New South Wales unless he belongs to a registered industrial union. It is illegal to employ free labor when union labor is available.

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MEMBERS of unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor pay yearly into their respective treasuries about $25,000,000, of which immense sum $2,000,000 is expended on account of strikes and $22,000,000 for sick, death and out-of-work benefits, insurance, etc.

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ILLINOIS manufacturers at Batavia, Aurora, Elgin, St. Charles and Geneva have organized, and have decided to increase the hours from nine to ten. The manufacturers in the organization employ, it is stated, 10,000 wage earners.

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A NEW law relating to child labor goes into effect in Germany January 1, 1904. It forbids the employment of children in such work as electro-plating, painting, lead or tin toys, lead, zinc, tin and brass founding or working, bronzing, metal gringing or polishing, file cutting, etc.

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IT is estimated that there are 600,000 organized wage earners outside the jurisdiction of the A. F. of L. President Gompers claims that the Federation's membership will reach the 3,000,000 mark before the close of 1904. It is now 2,400,000. Evidently he is calculating on merging the outsiders.

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CHANDELIER makers have withdrawn their propositions for an eight-hour day with nine hours' pay. They have submitted instead a request for a 10 per cent. increase in wages, the work day to remain at nine hours. The new schedule is being considered by the employers. About 2,000 men will be benefited.

A GENERAL building trades strike is threatened in Patterson, N. J.

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A BILL for a national arbitration tribunal will be introduced in Congress by Senator Cullom of Illinois.

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IN Western Australia, out of a total population of 214, 805, 20,476 men are engaged in the gold mining industry.

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THE membership of the various railway organizations is given as not less than 285,000. They are not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

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THE American Cigar Company, at Trenton, N. J., was fined $100 for violating the new Child Labor law, by employing two girls under fourteen years old.

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WORKERS engaged in the sheet and plate glass industries in Sydney, Australia, are being organized. It is anticipated that the new union will have a large membership.

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ADVANCES in the rates of wages of seamen and firemen at Cardiff, Barry, Penarth, Newport, Avonmouth and Portishead are reported to have taken place during September.

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CARPENTERS, joiners, stone and brick masons, painters, stone cutters, plumbers and roofers are extremely busy on account of the abundance of work in Montreal, Canada, this year.

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THE count of votes cast by union metal workers employed by the International Silver Company on the proposition to strike showed that about three-quarters of the men were opposed to a strike. The issue was over a nine-hour day.

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ONE of the most important actions of the recent structural iron workers' convention, and which was lost sight of in the reports because of the Parks squabbles, was the fact that the union voted unanimously to affiliate with the A. F. of L.

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THE board of adjustment of the Big Four engineers adjourned after reaching a settlement with the company. Wages are increased from 5 to 8 per cent. The company is considering the demands of the firemen, brakemen and conductors.

CINCINNATI wholesale butchers have rejected a demand for a 10 per cent. increase in wages and numerous other concessions, made by the Butchers and Meat Cutters' Union. About a dozen houses are involved, affecting more than 1,000 employes.

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INDIANA Federation of Labor has decided to encourage all unions to do missionary work among labor in general and to place an additional tax upon the members to raise a defense fund with which to meet employers in a fight for supremacy.

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A representative of labor unions from Oregon went to Chicago recently to purchase machinery to start a co-operative laundry. A protest was made to the dealers by the Laundrymen's Association against selling the machinery to the union men, and they had to go elsewhere for their equipment.

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Two thousand sheep butchers employed by the big packers of the country have been granted an advance in wages of 25 cents a day each. The concession was secured by a committee representing the sheep butchers in all slaughtering centers, and will be ratified by the unions before going into effect.

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THE Ohio plant of the Carnegie Steel Company. which employ 2,500 hands, shut down all its departments. It is understood the railroads are canceling orders for rails owing to the high price. The mill had been turning out rails at the rate of 2,000 tons a day until about two weeks ago.

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STRAINED relations exist between the Canadian Pacific management and their engineers and firemen and a strike may result. A committee has been at Montreal for some time endeavoring to secure concessions from the company, but so far the negotiations have resulted in naught.

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GLENN Brothers, contractors, have filed suit at Indianapolis against the International Plasterers' Union, claiming $20,000 damages for injury from a boycott by the union because they refused to pay a "fine" of $600 imposed by the union. It is also charged that the plaintiffs lost a number of contracts because the union threatened to boycott architects, material men and contractors bidding on other parts of the work.

EFFORTS are being made to reorganize the tin workers at Boston, Mass.

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THERE were over 500 strikes in 1902 in France, involving over 212,000 laborers and craftsmen.

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CONTINUED reduction in wages of New England cotton mill operatives have now affected 88,000 workers.

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THE Workingmen's Club, of Hartford, Conn., makes it a feature to give receptions to capitalists as well as to labor leaders.

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COAL miners in Wales have suffered a reduction of 5 per cent. in wages, dating from December 1, the Conciliation Board having decided against the men.

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IT is reported that Theodore T. Shaffer will remain president of the Amalgamated Association. Discontented members are said to be organizing a new association.

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THE building trades unions in New Hampshire are trying to have it determined that all public buildings in that State shall be constructed by union labor exclusively.

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THE Dyers and Mercerizers' Union has given the dyers permission to return to work, thus finally ending the textile strike which began in Philadelphia June 1. The dyers are the last of the 120,000 strikers to return to work.

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SOME figures taken by the German government not long ago showed that cloakmakers were earning $2 a week and that girls on underclothes received from $1.25 to $3.75, the latter being paid for skilled hands and overseers.

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THE long standing contention between the structural iron workers and lathers over the jurisdiction on light metal work has been happily adjusted by an arrangement for interchange of cards on metal ceilings, fire-proofing and other light interior metal construction.

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STRUCTURAL Building Trades Alliance of America is now a fact. The international unions connected are the bricklayers, structural steel workers, plumbers, gas and steamfitters, carpenters, plasterers, painters, building laborers, hoisting engineers and electrical workers.

THE Western Miners' Federation is to the West what the A. F. of L. is to the country at large. The combined membership is 240,000. Measured by actual cash in the treasury it is the wealthiest organization in the world.

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THE strike of the 300 freight handlers at Kansas City, which has been on since June, has been officially declared off by President Dobson of the local union, who says: "It is useless to prolong a hopeless struggle. We are beaten, but not defeated." Men were imported to fill most of the places of the strikers.

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MEMBERS of the Bricklayers' International Union will have another opportunity to vote on the proposition to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor. President George P. Gubbins states that the proposition was lost by only thirty-two votes, and that in order to avoid a contest the members will be asked to vote again.

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THE Duncansville rolling mill, at Altoona, Pa., a constituent company of the United States Steel Corporation, was closed on November 14, indefinitely, throwing 500 men out of work. During the shutdown repairs will be made and an inventory taken. Every bit of material about the mill has been used up, which is taken to mean the mill will be closed for a long time.

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THE Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers have set January 10 for the convention of representatives of the sheet steel workers, who are to consider the removal of the "limit of output." The independent manufacturers have appealed to the association at various times to have the limit removed, or at least to allow more tonnage to be turned out on each turn, but the association refused to grant the request.

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IT is believed that there will soon be another tie up of the glove industry of Gloversville, Fulton county, N. Y., affecting in the neighborhood of 12,000 persons. For some weeks a series of conferences have been held between the Glove Manufacturers' Association and representatives of the International Glove Table Cutters' Union over a clause in the schedule of wages submitted by the manufacturers, allowing of no discrimination regarding union and non-union glove cutters. These conferences have been without result.

THE Miners' Federation of Great Britain voted against any change in the country's fiscal policy.

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THE headquarters of the Amalgamated Leather Workers' Union have moved to Philadelphia, Pa., from Olean, New York.

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LESS than a decade ago trade unionism was almost unknown in Japan; today the little country has 300,000 organized workers.

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The organization known as the Knights of Labor, which was organized at Reading, Pa., in 1878, now has a membership of 40,000.

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THE new British Blue Book gives the average weekly wages of fifteen skilled trades at $10.50 in London and $18.75 in New York.

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THE Hickory Ridge, Swamp, Richards and Pennsylvania collieries, near Shamokin, which employ 3,000 men and boys, resumed operations, after an idleness of two months.

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J. E. GUNKLE, who is interested in the organization of a national newsboys' association in the United States, has been notified by the managers of the St. Louis World's Fair that August 29, 1904, has been designated as Newsboys' day at the Fair. Mr. Gunkle anticipates that it will be the largest gathering of newsboys the world has ever seen.

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The following ten national unions are not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor: The Brotherhoods of Locomotive Firemen, Railroad Trainmen, Railroad Conductors, Locomotive Engineers and Railroad Switchmen, the Stone Cutters' Association, Bricklayers' and Masons' Union, Brotherhood of Operative Plasterers, National Association of Letter Carriers, and Postoffice Clerks' National Union.

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THE Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Coal and Coke Company of Altoona, Pa., announced, December 21, a wage reduction in its Helvetia operations amounting to 10 per cent., to go into effect January 1. While the Helvetia miners are a comparatively insignificant part of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Company's workings, the reduction is considered prophetic of a more sweeping move by the company shortly, which will cut the wages of no less than 16,000 men.

A GENERAL conference of representatives of the Lake Seamen's Union will be held at the Chicago (Ill.) headquarters of the Union on January 11. Revisions of the constitution and the season's agreement with the vessel owners will be considered. It is proposed to organize the deck hands on coast, river and sound steamers of the Atlantic coast, the new association to be under the jurisdiction of the Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union, itself a part of the International Seamen's Union of America.

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ALL newspapers published in the Cripple Creek (Colo.) district have been warned under penalty of being forced to cease publication not to permit the official statement of the Mine Workers' Union to appear in any form in the future. Since the inception of the strike the statement has been published daily by all papers in Cripple Creek and Victor. The military authorities claim that the statements are entirely too radical for publication in a district under martial law. The newspapers will submit to the censorship.

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SEMI-OFFICIAL information has been given out in Pittsburg that a general reduction in wages is to be made at all non-union iron and steel plants in the country that will average about 10 per cent. Including the workmen who have already had their wages cut and those who will be reduced after the first of the year it is estimated that the number of iron and steel men affected in the Pittsburg district, which includes Sharon, Youngstown and the Valleys, will reach fully 80,000. Of this number about 20,000 are employed in independent plants.

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DESPITE the fact that there have been alleged concentrated efforts to discourage trade unionism, the New York State Department of Labor, in its bulletin just issued for the quarter ending October 1, reports a great increase in membership and in unions established. The bulletin says: "At the end of September the Bureau of Labor Statistics registered 2,587 trade unions in this State, this being an increase of 225 over the number six months previous. The total membership was 395,736, an increase of 38,634. New York City gained 24,361, or 11.3 per cent. in membership. The principal increases were in the building and transport trades, while the clothing trades lost 4,065 members."

"Public Opinion" declares that the past year has seen more and larger strikes than any previous year in the history of the country.

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WITHIN a year more than 2,000 skilled workmen have left the French silk factories of Roubaix and Turcoing for the United States.

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NOTICE was posted recently at the Midland (England) Railway Works that full time would be resumed. Five thousand men are affected.

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No industrial organization requires less capital than a trades union. A few dollars apiece and a little common sense are all that the workers need. The trouble is that most of the unorganized trades can raise the money much easier than the sense, and the latter can not be bought; it must be developed.

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A TRUCE has been arranged between the Inland Steel Company of Indiana Harbor, Ind., and the Amalgamated Association of Steel, Iron and Tin Workers. Under the terms of adjustment the workers are to accept the 10 per cent. reduction in wages until the selling prices advance sufficiently to warrant the company in restoring the old schedule. The action of the directors of the firm in refusing to deal with organized labor has been evoked. The Amalgamated Association is to be treated as a union, and its members are not to be discrimonated against.

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A DECISION has been reached by the flint glass manufacturers to close all bottle factories shortly after the first of the year for a period of four weeks in order to curtain production and better enable the trade to maintain prices. The report of this decision has caused consternation in glass circles, and particularly among the workers, who had presumed that their season's work was permanently settled and there would be no cessation of the industry for the remainder of the year. The agreement, it is said, covers all the members of the associated manufacturers, but, of course, not the independents, who will continue their operations. Notices of the shut-down will, it is said, be posted some time during the week. Thousands of skilled workmen will be rendered idle.

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NOTICES are to be posted in all of the mills and works of the Carnegie Steel Company this week announcing the wage rate that will be offered to the employes for the ensuing year. The same notices are to be posted in the works in other portions of the district, and it is expected the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company will notify its men of new conditions, practically similar. The Carnegie officers have declined to make public what the new rates will be. The formality of changing the wage rate will be quite extensive, as each man employed will be obliged to make a personal contract with the company.

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IN the American Federationist, President Gompers, speaking of the American Anti-boycott Association and its efforts, makes this significant comment: "Do the worst elements in capitalism want a class struggle in the United States? Is it their purpose to convince labor that they control the courts and can manipulate the law at their will? The gentry who are instigating judicial usurpation, who set at naught all law and all precedent when their selfish interests for the moment require it, are constantly prating about 'law and order.' We shall deal with our friends and refuse to deal with our enemies."

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WINDOW glass workers of Anderson, Ind., who for many years have remained faithful to the American Window Glass Company and the workmen's organization, the L. A. 300, are beginning to break away from both bodies because, they assert, they are forced to support themselves and families. They are leaving the ranks of the old L. A., and going over to the new branch, which adopted for its name the Window Glass Workers' Association. Hundreds of window glass workers have been idle since last March, waiting for the American Window Glass Company to start the factories. Several independent factories are being built and operated in the new gas belt of the State of Kansas, and there is an exodus of window glass workers to Coffeyville, the center of the window glass industry there. Some of the old L. A. men who are forced to secede from their organization hint at a probable move by the American Window Glass Company to starve out the old organization of workmen by keeping its members idle until their organization goes to pieces. Because of its losses in the last six months the old L. A. is weakened to a serious extent, while the Window Glass Workers' Association has become strong, and is controlling all factories outside of the trust.

THE OTHER SIDE.

Another View of the Chicago Team Drivers' Recent Strike.

The Associated Press, early in the week, circulated a harrowing tale of horrible acts alleged to have been perpetrated by striking union livery drivers of Chicago—interfering with funeral processions, denying mourning relatives the privilege of burying their dead and posting pickets around private residences recently visited by death, for the purpose of assaulting non-union drivers—if any appeared—of hearses come to carry the remains to the cemetery. If all that the Associated Press related were true there is no censure expressible in the English language half severe enough to do justice to their unholy viciousness and Chief of Police O'Neill need have no fear that the courts that have recently decided that peaceable picketing by strikers is legal, will in any way interfere with his order to the police to permit no picketing of homes from which funerals are being held. He would have been justified had he issued orders that all such hyenas be arrested on sight and placed in chains.

However, the Chicago American tells an altogether different story, and convicts President Cornish of the Liverymen's Association of issuing an order refusing the use of hearses, thus preventing the decent burial of many dead in the city, because of the strike of drivers. That this order was not issued because of fear that their hearses would be destroyed is evidenced by the fact that the Drivers' Union offered sufficient escorts to guarantee safety to all hearses, and in one case such an escort was actually utilized, a guard of union strikers escorting a body in an undertaker's black wagon from the Union station to the Polk-street station to prevent assaults by any vicious persons.—St. Louis Labor Compendium.

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MONTREAL (Canada) firemen have been granted an increase of 10 per cent. in their pay.

Another Associated Press Lie.

Embodied in the Associated Press reports of the theater fire at Chicago in which nearly six hundred people lost their lives was the unmitigated falsehood that the livery drivers, who are out on strike, upon being asked to aid in the conveying of the dead and injured from the ruins, scornfully refused.

The item was a deliberate lie as is proven by the action of Albert Young, General Organizer of the Team Drivers' National Union, in calling a truce of ten days immediately upon hearing of the holocaust.

Mr. Young declared in his notification to the strikers that all differences must be forgotten and no question of wages or hours must be considered. That does not look as if the overtures of the Livery Stablemen were scornfully refused.

We advise our readers to accept with a grain of salt all telegraphic news contained in the S. F. Call, Chronicle, Bulletin or Post.

This does not apply to labor news alone, as we have evidence that the greater part of all the foreign news contained in the S. F. dailies, with one exception, is faked from foreign papers issued in this country, usually in New York City.—Petaluma (Cal.) Trades Union Herald.

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THIS month in Cincinnati the first legal proceedings were brought before the Superior Court to test the right of trades unions to discipline members in arrears for dues. The Contractors' Association applied for an injunction to restrain the Plumbers' Union from calling out men for any such purpose or for ordering strikes for any disciplinary purpose, when there is no disagreement with the employers or violations of contracts. The Contractors' Association and the Master Plumbers' Association decided to bring suits for damages for criminal prosecution, and for a restraining order.

CORRESPONDENCE

Boston, Mass.

To the Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

SIR AND BROTHER—The boys of 612 are asking the question, "Is our Corresponding Secretary dead?" Let me answer through the Magazine that he is alive and kicking.

On the 10th of December we held our first annual ball. I must say, so does everybody else that was there, that it was the best-managed and conducted affair they had been to for years, which clearly demonstrates that our boys are as clever at a dance or entertainment as they are pulling a horse around by the face. Financially, it was a tremendous success and added some few hundred dollars to our treasury, which is steadily growing. There was over one thousand tickets sold.

Up to the present time our little local has been holding on to the skirts of our big sister locals here and trotting on behind in our endeavors to keep up with them, but it seems to us our big sister Locals, according to their proposed schedules for 1904, have come to a standstill, getting weary, as it were. We do not see for the life of us how we are going to wait for them during 1904. The only thing for us to do is to let go of their skirts and lead the way and let them come up when they can.

The motto our boys painted in their hats the day they put on the first button, was "Forward." There is one word in the English language and only one that our boys do not understand the meaning of and that word is 'Retreat.'

First be sure the ground you step on is solid, then go ahead and keep on going, avoiding the quicksands. Ask only what is right, and in a gentlemanly way, and you are pretty sure to get what you ask, provided you do not go away ahead of the labor market in your district in the same kind of business.

Fraternally yours,

MICHAEL GINNANE,
Cor. Secty. 612.

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BOSTON, December 25, 1903.

To the Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

I enclose a few lines to you trusting that you will be able to find room for same in the spacious columns of your next issue upon a subject that I deem to be one of the most obstinate hurdles that organized labor has to contend with, namely, a strike.

We, like many others of organized bodies, had one, and have not fully recovered as yet, but, as the good work is going on slowly but surely, I look for a complete organization of the craft here in the near future if the members will only be calm and conservative and cast aside their prejudices and egotistical thoughts.

In these cases, which are the most difficult problems of today, in order to reach a proper understanding in all its bearings, requires years of study and devotion and experience, many times a bitter teacher. Now, what does a strike imply in our movement? On one hand we find the employer defending his interests, and, on the other, the organized worker defending his home, his family, his birthright, his all, for a larger, greater and better proportionate share of that which he produces, and is justly entitled to. This is the conflict between the interested parties.

This is an issue that can not possibly be avoided, and surely not ignored, for the untimely, unreasonable, injudicious strikes (particularly sympathetic ones) in the past have forced the best of organized labor bodies, profiting by these mistakes, to seek and adopt all kinds of regulations and restrictions, which are intended to avoid the hasty and impulsive actions. To remain at work awaiting the settlement of same by the proper persons, is one, I think and maintain, of the most essential features. I furthermore wish to state that in my short experience that the poorest advisers in these strifes between labor and capital are the ones who talk the loudest, do the least, want the most, turn the quickest, ignore all common sense, and, appealing to the unreasonable passion of the non-conservative members, of which I am sorry to say that there are many of (at divers times) in all bodies.

It would be well for this stain to be removed from all labor bodies, no matter how many; to convert this adviser, to get him or them to cast aside their prejudice, their egotistical thoughts, or ignorance of facts (and the

ax they have to grind) and enter into the movement with good, sound and healthy, conservative spirit.

Wishing success to the Magazine, and a thorough organization of the craft throughout the world, and I expect to see it in the near future, I am,

Fraternally yours,

GEORGE F. CLARK,
Member Local 25.

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Philadelphia, Pa.

To the Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—In looking over the Magazine for the past two months I see the good progress that the other cities are making and I think that the brothers of our grand organization should know what is going on in this slow city of ours.

Since last September we have had a hard road to travel. We lost one of our best Locals—No. 601, the Ice Wagon Drivers—which was one of the best Locals we had. We only had three or four good Locals then until District Organizer O'Neill arrived and started the ball rolling for fair, but he had no idea of the hard job that he was up against, for we have a Local in our midst that had over 2,000 members at one time and today they are financially bankrupt and the members have dropped out by the hundreds and those are the hardest kind of members to get back into an organization, for as the old saying goes, "a burnt cat dreads the fire;" so it is with the teamsters here that got the roasting. So you can understand what a hard proposition Brother O'Neill is up against, for nearly half the team drivers along the wharfs and depots are afraid to try it over again, but for all that Brother O'Neill has certainly done wonderful good work since he arrived here. He came to this city last October and has started six new Locals. Their Charters hang on the walls of five different halls in this town and their delegates are seated in the Joint Council, which he also started here, for we never had a Council until he arrived, and I hope it will be the making of the I. B. of T. in this city for we certainly need something to liven some of the Brothers here.

About six weeks ago Brother O'Neil started Local No. 812, Produce Wagon Drivers, and today they have close to 100 men in their Local, and by the 1st of April next there will not be a man on the wharfs that drives a produce wagon who does not wear the button of Local No. 812. Next came No. 813, the Department Store Drivers, who number close to 200, and I tell you that is a hustling Local and I can safely say that before six months it will be the strongest one we have here. Next he started what in other cities is considered the best Local but in this town the Coal Wagon Drivers seem to be afraid of something, but by hard work he has got Local No. 815 started, known as the Coal Wagon Drivers. They are doing very well for a baby Local and by the first of February when the other three Locals of General Teamsters have to turn over all the coal drivers they will have a good Local. He next started the Funeral Carriage and Cab Drivers, Local No. 628, and, at the rate they are going into the Local they will soon reach the 500 mark. At their last meeting they added thirty-three new names.

Brother O'Neill's next move was to get the Milk Wagon Drivers' Local started once more. They passed out of existence last summer, but, thanks to his hard work, we have them back with us once again and everything points to the making of a good Local. His next move was to bring the street hackmen together, and how well he succeeded can best be explained that they have a Local of forty-five men in three weeks, and when a visiting brother arrives here he can ride in a union hack driven by a union man. So you can see that Brother O'Neill has been doing something. His presence has also been felt in the older Locals which have been adding members at every meeting.

We had a visit for a few days from Brother Albert Young, General Organizer, who was on his way to the American Federation of Labor convention, but I was very sorry that he could not stay here longer than he did as he could have gone over the ground a little better. We had an open meeting in the Odd Fellows' Temple on Sunday, November 8th, at which Brother Young spoke on the labor question, which, I think, did some good, but it will take a whole lot of hard work before we become as thoroughly organized as some of the other large cities are, but I sincerely hope that the time will come that we can go hand in hand with Chicago, Boston, New York, and 'Frisco, and have other cities point to us as we have to do to them. I only hope and pray that the time is not far away and 1904 will bear better fruit than 1903.

Wishing all the brothers a happy New Year and success to the organization, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

H. J. WENDELKEN,

Vice-President of the Joint Council of Philadelphia.

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Chicago, Ill.

To the Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

DEAR SIR—Kindly insert the following in the official Magazine:

At the annual election of officers of the Grocery and Market Drivers' Union, Local 752, I. B. of T., the following officers were elected:

President—E. G. Wickert.

Vice-President—J. McNamara.

Secretary-Treasurer—A. J. Dean.

Recording Secretary and Business Agent—M. F. Kelly.

Trustee, Three Years—P. Kellett.

Trustee, Two Years—W. H. Warrin.

Trustee,One Year—J. Retinger.

Corresponding Secretary—J. Reynolds.

I wish to state to the members of the I. B. of T. that since we were organized, fourteen months ago, we have been growing rapidly, and, after a short time, expect to have one of the finest Locals in the I. B. of T. We are teamsters pure and simple and not salesmen, as other organizations claim to be, and it was with the able assistance of the Teamsters that we got what the press and public could not do in forty years. With best wishes for a prosperous New Year to all members of the I. B. of T., I remain

Yours fraternally,

JOHN REYNOLDS,

Corresponding Sec'y of Local 752, I. B. of T.. Chicago, Ill.

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Denver, Colo.

To the Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

It is known all through the International Brotherhood of Teamsters that Denver and the State of Colorado is one of the most uphill propositions for unionism in the whole jurisdiction. Our Local is young, the membership in good standing being about thirty, but we are increasing rapidly. The transfer drivers, union and non-union combined, average about 110. This shows fairly good for our Local, considering the trouble we had in the spring of 1903. Some of our brothers have not had work half of the time since, but nevertheless they feel proud of their button and have proved to be the best men in the order and are bringing in new members right along. Our Local has been organized four or five different times under different heads and always had to go up the Salt river with the exception of the last time, which we have to give credit to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

Things are looking as if the time was coming, and coming fast, when all drivers in our young and enterprising city must have a card to show, or they can not drive. About a week ago something happened in our city that looked real good to the boys with a card in their hip pocket. One of the largest transfer companies in town made a practice of employing colored people to do their work since the strike and not employing a man with a union card. The colored boys delivered their freight as well as they knew how until they drove in front of one of our large dry goods houses and were ordered by the proprietor not to unload under any circumstances. This certainly caused a little excitement among the company and white men had to be sent out to unload the wagon. What became of the "coons?" They may be in town, but there is one thing certain, they are not scabbing on a transfer wagon.

Mr. Sullivan of Indianapolis has been in our city for the past few months organizing our Locals. Mr. Sullivan is a young and energetic man and has done our Locals good among the business people, which we appreciate very much. At the last meeting of our Joint Council in '03 Mr. Sullivan was presented with a fine box of cigars by the officers of the different Locals.

Wishing all brother Locals success, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

V. M. KELLER,

Cor. Sec'y, Local No. 783.

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Kansas City, Mo.

James J. Dwyer:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—As I have been elected Corresponding Secretary of Local No. 551 I will write and let you know how we are progressing. On Saturday last we held our election of officers, Second Vice-President Dwyer presiding, and I want to say right here that he goes for 551 every day in the week, and he is certainly waking up the different Locals in our city.

Following is the list of the new officers:

Chris. Sutherland, President; Levy Burg, Vice-President; Enoch Mahan, Secretary-Treasurer; A. H. Welland, Recording Secretary; W. E. Wheeler, Conductor; Harry Estep, Guard. Trustees: James Murray, three years; C. L. Cotton, two years; Frank Costello, one year. Fred Harris was elected Business Agent. Our Local has about 150 members in good standing and we have our new agreement before the bosses and we hope to have it signed before this appears in the next Magazine.

We have also adopted the monthly due buttons, and think that they will be a great help to us in dealing with members in arrears. We are going to give an entertainment in the near future and will give you particulars in the next letter.

Hoping you will give this letter a place in next month's Magazine, I remain

Fraternally yours,

A. H. WELLAND, Rec. *Sec'y.*

615 E. 16th St., Kansas City, Mo.

Parkersburg, W. Va.

To the Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—As I have failed to see any communication from Local 496 of this city, and having taken the usual drumming for negligence, I will endeavor to write up something for publication, hoping that it may reach you in time to be allotted a space in your noble Magazine. We held our regular weekly meeting on Friday, January 1st, and elected the following officers for the year 1904:

President—J. W. Taggart, 6 Second St.

Vice-President—Lafe Baldwin, 101 Ann St.

Sec'y-Treasurer—E. V. Dye, 1104 13th St.

Recording Secretary and Correspondent—W. W. Battin, 1207 Lubeck Ave.

Warden—S. E. Brookover, 1013 East 12th St.

Conductor—L. M. Sams, 419 Virginia Ave.

Trustee—Long term, P. E. Ruble, 113½ Bradley Ave.

We have launched our boat upon the waters of 1904, and, with a crew of never-tiring workers we hope to land her well to the front of organized labor.

We feel that the retiring officers have done a noble work for this city and too much praise can not be given them for their never-tiring efforts. But as the new officers have taken their places let us one and all put our shoulder to the wheel and help build up the cause of unionism. I can not see why the Teamsters should not be the best-organized craft in America. And if we all lend a helping hand we can make our strength felt throughout the universe.

Hoping to have something of more interest for next time, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

W. W. BATTIN, Cor., Local 496.

Dayton, Ohio.

DAYTON, O., January 2, 1904.

To the Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I take my pen in hand to start one of my many New Year resolutions—one of which is to write a small article for each issue of our monthly Magazine—and I hope you will tolerate my poor efforts, at least for a short time. Dayton is an out-of-the-way place, but is still on the map, but very hard to find, at least we suppose it is, for we never get a visit from any of our International Officers. We still have Charter No. 52 in Dayton, and would be pleased to see some of their smiling faces in our beautiful city. Wake up brothers and pay us a visit once, we are sadly in need of some one to give us a little encouragement. There are about twelve hundred teamsters in Dayton and about one hundred are in the Union. In August, 1899, we received Charter No. 52 from the former T. D. I. U. Our organization grew rapidly. Three different Locals were formed, which at that time was a serious mistake. The membership grew to over five hundred. We succeeded in establishing a ten-hour day (had been working twelve and fourteen) and raised our wages from $1.25 and $1.50 per day to $1.75 and $2.00 per day, and bettered our conditions in other ways, when jurisdiction fights and jealousy took root, resulting in two of our Locals surrendering their Charters. The bad element, "rule or ruin people" was slowly weded out of No. 52 and the best of the rank and file of the other two taken in. Today we have about one hundred good, true members who are striving to hold what we gained when we were united.

We are few in numbers, but we are teamsters, tried and true, and we are aware that four good, true horses that pull together can carry a heavier load than eight balky ones. Our fight has been a hard one, we have had numerous employers' associations to fight as well as the knocker in our own craft. The non-union element has always been strong

against us, but by continual agitation and sleepless nights we have been able to hold the most of our gains. Threats of arrest and imprisonment has never stopped us. We have went right along and meet each issue as it arose, and are proud of our efforts, not only to better our own conditions but organized labor in general along trades union lines, the mistake of too many Locals was a hard one to overcome, as the old saying is a true one: "United we stand, divided we fall." But the boys are slowly seeing the mistake and are now trying to form one solid Local. We are making arrangements to hold one large, open meeting at which we hope to show some of the non-union element where they stand in their own light. If we are successful we will have a different story to write you next time. We will induce them to get in line and assist us to better the conditions of the teamsters of our city, which, God knows, with our long hours and poor wages, needs it; a duty that they owe themselves and their children who follow them. The Teamsters alone have not been the only sufferers in Dayton, other organizations have had hard fights, and the movement in general has suffered, but it is slowly growing again, and is cemented stronger together than ever, and we are living in hope that we will come out on top yet. The Parrys, Kirbes and Marshalls may do their worst, but there will be a day when they can "go away back and sit down." When such men get their just dues, which I hope will not be long coming, then organized labor will get what it is justly entitled to: A fair day's pay for a fair day's work. The amalgamation of the two Teamster Organizations was a serious blow for the employers' associations. They know now that we are united in one grand (long may it live) organization, fighting together (instead of fighting one another as we were for two years) for our rights, and in the near future we will build up our organization and better our conditions, so that we will be second to none in the world, with best wishes for all our brothers in the International Brotherhood, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

GEO. R. RICHARDSON,
Secretary-Treasurer Local 52.

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Emporia, Kans.

To the Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

As I have not seen anything in the Magazine from Emporia Local 384, I will send you a few lines to let the boys know that old Emporia is "in line." We were organized in February and have seventy-five members in good standing, which number is nearly all the teamsters in Emporia. On March 1st we presented a scale of $3 for ten hours on private work and eight hours on public work, which was a raise of 75 cents on private work and $1.00 on public work. The scale was accepted by the City Council, lumber and coal yards and all business men that employ teams to any extent. Work has been plentiful this summer and fall, the boys have kept their dues paid up pretty well, and we have quite a nice little sum in the treasury. We have a Central Labor Body here with seven affiliated Locals, and we are all working under a no-card-no-job system which is recognized by our employers. There is one building going up—the county jail—that has been declared unfair by the different Locals, the contractor having refused to recognize any union whatever. But outside of this one job we have had everything our own way so far and are still "believing" for the future.

Hoping this will escape the blue pencil, I will close for this time, with best wishes to all.

Yours fraternally,

FRANK R. DODGE,
Cor. Sec'y Local 384.

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Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Mr. James J. Dwyer, Editor Magazine I. B. of T.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I think it is about time you heard from Local 251, of Mt. Clemens, Mich., better known as the Bath City. I will say for our Local that we are young and small in the labor movement, but for the short time we have been organized we have accomplished a great deal. We are not quite a year old yet, but we gained an increase of 25 per cent. in so short a time that we did not realize where it came from and have agreements signed and everything is moving nicely, and when we draw up our new agreements it will be for shorter hours and no reduction in wages, for we believe when you shorten hours you advance the wages. We celebrated our election of officers by having a nice oyster supper and smoker and every one had a good time. We have for our Mascot and Vice-President a colored brother who is as good as he is big and is strictly union from his shoes to his hat,

the same as our Recording Secretary, Secretary-Treasurer and all the rest of the boys. We send three delegates to the central body and captured two offices in that honorable body; one of our delegates is on the Executive Board and the other is Recording Secretary, and our colored Mascot looks out for the interests of all of us as well as the other two. Hoping this will be accepted and printed in your next issue, I remain,

Fraternally yours

BURT BENTON,

President Local 251 and Magazine Cor.

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Favors the Sympathetic Strike.

CHICAGO, ILL., December 26, 1903.

James J. Dwyer:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I see in our November issue an editorial commending George W. Perkins on his attitude on the sympathetic strike. Of all the labor leaders (?) he would be the last I would expect to hear denounce one of the strongest weapons organized labor has. I would like to ask if it was not for the sympathetic strike of organized labor and unorganized workers in demanding the "Blue Label" that he owes the very existence of his organization? He attempts to confuse us by citing the Boot and Shoe Workers and the Cigar Makers. Why did he not cite the Firemen or Teamsters or some one directly connected with him in making cigars?

True, some Unions say their fight is the Teamsters fight, but the teamster thinks his fight is the firemen's or any craft he may come in contact with (except, of course, where they are over-confident in their own strength) and just to my mind.

Now let us take two crafts—the Iron Workers (or any craft that comes in contact) and the Teamsters. The teamster will go on strike to better his condition, the boss will hire a scab, protect him with the police, militia, injunction and all the powers of government. The iron worker holds the key to the situation. Reverse the case and it looks the same to me. But you say that the teamster has no grievance. Are you forgetting the injury to one (organization or individual) is the concern of all, is the foundation of organized labor?

To teamsters and labor leaders who are advocating no sympathetic strike I would ask them to stop and think. Is it not by the support you received and are receiving from other Unions that you are able to hold yours?

Here in Chicago the I. B. of T., perhaps, would not be a fact had it not been for the support we received. Now we are strong, numerically and financially. Are we to hold aloof and refuse to help old Unions growing weak or young unions struggling for existence? The time will come when we will need all the help we can get, strong as we are.

Moral support is a frost and the sympathetic strike is not.

Yours,

W. H. WATKINS,

Truck Drivers' Local No. 705, Chicago.

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Chicago, Ill.

To the Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

Allow me to congratulate you on your first number of the Magazine. It is certainly fine. Our boys are more than pleased with it. I wish to say a few words in regard to our Local. I must say we are in a more prosperous condition at this time than ever before. Everything looks bright for us. Our meetings are well attended. The boys seem to take a great interest in our meetings, and especially at this time, as our annual election takes place January 10th, 1904. Our members pay up their dues and keep right in line and we are initiating about fifteen members per meeting. We hold two meetings per month.

Yours fraternally,

A. S. ARMSTRONG,

President and Business Agent Local 725.

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Mr. J. J. Dwyer, Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

As I have just been elected Corresponding Secretary of Laundry Drivers' Union No. 712 I will endeavor to write an item for the Journal. At our last meeting the following officers were elected: President, F. J. Goggin; Vice-President, Geo. A. Wemple; Recording Secretary; E. M. Gibbons; Secretary-Treasurer, S. E. Gear; Trustees, H. F. Sneider, Robt. Pruitt and J. P. Wright; Corresponding Secretary, J. A. Bemhardt; Business Agent, F. J. Goggin. The brothers showed their faith in our former officials by re-electing all but two, which goes to show that they had done their duty faithfully and to the perfect satisfaction of the brothers. We also voted to have a death benefit fund in the future, and the family of every brother not more than thirty days in arrears will be paid $100.00 at his death, which, no doubt, will cause the members to keep their

dues paid up so that they will receive the benefit when the sad emergency arises which we must all expect some time.

I will also state that we received some valuable information, good advice and laughable entertainment from the following visiting brothers, who were present at our last meeting: Brother G. F. Golden, President of Joint Council; "Pa" W. J. Gibbons, No. 701; G. D. Norton, No. 734; A. J. Reed, No. 722; M. F. Kelly, No. 752; Gus Mette, No. 723; E. Flood, Organizer for A. F. of L. Now, I hope that we have our offices all filled with good and reliable men, most of whom went through the hardships of a strike last summer, and that we will be successful in having the handling of Chicago's soiled linen done by union men.

We hope that we will succeed in defeating and driving out of the laundry business the heathen "Chinee," and others that are worse than the Chinaman.

With best wishes to all members and Locals of the I. B. of T., I remain,

Fraternally yours,

J. A. BEMHARDT,
Cor. Sec'y, Local No. 712.

In Memoriam.

BOIS CITY, IDAHO, December 26, 1903.

At a regular meeting of the Team Drivers' Local No. 396 the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has deemed it best to take to His eternal home above the beloved wife of our brother, James Marlatt, therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to Brother Marlatt our heartfelt sympathy and condolence in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our Local, a copy be sent to the sorrowing brother and a copy to the Idaho Unionist and one to our International Magazine for publication.

C. E. GARVER,
G. R. AVERY,
C. N. BARRETT,
Committee.

EVANSVILLE, IND.,

At a regular meeting of Local No. 30, held December 8, 1903, the following resolutions were adopted on the death of our late brother, Ernst Griese, who died December 8, 1903, Local No. 30, attending the funeral in a body:

WHEREAS, The hand of death has entered our ranks and taken from us our esteemed brother, Ernst Griese, and

WHEREAS, The principles of unionism upheld by our late brother render it eminently proper that this Local Union No. 30 should be placed on record, out of appreciation of his services as a man and his merits as a man, therefore be it

Resolved, That we deeply mourn the loss of our late brother with feelings of regret softened only by the confident hope that his spirit is enjoying perfect happiness in that better world above; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for thirty days and that a copy be sent to the family of deceased brother, and a copy be sent to the official Magazine for publication.

J. B. BULES,
FRED SURHERNRICH,
GEORGE CECIL,
Committee.

PARSONS, KAS., December 22, 1903.

At a regular meeting of Teamsters' Local No. 270, on December 22, 1903, the following resolutions were adopted on the death of the wife of Brother James Gray:

WHEREAS, It is the pleasure of Almighty God to remove from our midst the wife of our brother, James Gray, therefore be it

Resolved, That we heartily sympathize with him and his family in this hour of their sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread on the minutes, and a copy be sent to Brother Gray, and a copy sent to the official Magazine for publication.

Fraternally yours,

E. W. BEEVER,
E. M. HAMMACK,
WM. BEEVER,
Committee.

BUFFALO, N. Y., December 21, 1903.

At a regular meeting of Local No. 49, I. B. of T., held December 13, 1903, the death of Brother C. A. Smidt was reported. He died on December 7, 1903, of consumption of the stomach after an illness of four months and eight days, and the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler to take from us our beloved brother, C. A. Smidt, and

WHEREAS, We deem it our duty to express our appreciation of the faithfulness of our late brother in the discharge of his duties as a member of Local No. 49 and of his merits as a man, therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender to the family of our late brother our sympathy in this their hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our Charter for thirty days, and that these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our Union, a copy sent to the family of our late brother and a copy be sent for publication in the Magazine of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

E. R. CROCKER,
AL. BENZIL,
H. C. CAMP,
Committee.

FINANCIAL

To Affiliated Unions:

The following is a report of the receipts and expenditures for December, 1903, and the accounts herein presented should correspond with the books of the respective union to which they are credited. Secretaries and Trustees are requested to compare the accounts printed herein with their books, and should error be found, notice of same should be promptly forwarded to this office. After the number of each local the following abbreviations correspond with: Ch., Charter; S., Stamps; Sup., Supplies:

Receipts.

Ult. No.		Amt.
1. 45	S. 4.50	$ 4.50
1. 54	S. 3.75	3.75
1. 205	S. 7.50, Sup. 50c.	8.00
1. 359	Sup. 14.93	14.93
1. 469	Sup. 3.00	3.00
1. 556	S. 4.25, Sup. 3.00	7.25
1. 567	S. 15.00, Sup. 50c	15.50
1. 704	S. 237.50, Sup. 2.35	239.85
1. 744	S. 60.00	60.00
1. 691	S. 2.30, Sup. 18c.	2.48
1. 729	S. 15.00	15.00
1. 269	S. 3.00, Sup. 1.00.	4.00
1. 341	S. 9.00, Sup. 30c.	9.30
1. 596	S. 15.00, Sup. 2.50	17.50
2. 2	S. 32.50	32.50
2. 10	S. 6.00, Sup. 2.00	8.00
2. 31	S. 4.50	4.50
2. 130	S. 2.25, Sup. 52c.	2.77
2. 148	S. 2.10	2.10
2, 228	Sup. 6.25	6.25
2. 276	S. 20.00, Sup. 6.25	26.25
2. 486	S. 7.50, Sup. 2.25	9.75
2. 581	S. 6.75, Sup. 50c.	7.25
2. 607	S. 25.00	25.00
2. 617	Sup. 3.00	3.00
2. 702	Sup. 7.50	7.50
2. 715	S. 105.00	105.00
2. 772	S. 52.95, Sup. 1.00	53.95
2.821	S. 4.50, Sup. 1.12.	5.62
2. 102	S. 6.00, Sup. 50c.	6.50
2. 147	Disbanded, money in treasury	10.00
2. 401	S. 6.00	6.00
2. 612	S. 7.50	7.50
2. 719	S. 158.75, Sup. 2.25	161.00
2. 819	S. 36.40	36.40
3. 55	S. 5.55, Sup. 50c.	6.05
3. 89	S. 15.00	15.00
3. 109	S. 6.10, Sup. 1.30	7.40
3. 164	S. 15.00	15.00
3. 196	S. 42.50	42.50
3. 199	S. 1.20	1.20
3. 210	S. 6.00	6.00
3. 305	S. 9.00	9.00
3. 362	S. 20.00	20.00
3. 449	S. 25.75	25.75
3. 485	S. 9.90	9.90
3. 585	Ch. 10.00	10.00
3. 638	S. 1.50	1.50
3. 668	Sup. 2.00	2.00
3. 685	S. 3.00, Sup. 85c.	3.85
3. 748	S. 45.00	45.00
3. 814	S. 7.50, Sup. 55c.	8.05
3. 653	S. 3.75, Sup. 25c.	4.00
3. 771	S. 5.10, Sup. 2.20	7.30
3. 781	S. 3.60	3.60
4. 24	S. 10.50	10.50
4. 50	S. 12.75, Sup. 2.00	14.75
4. 64	S. 7.50, Sup. 75c.	8.25
4. 121	S. 8.50, Sup. 50c.	9.00
4. 211	Sup. 1.00	1.00
4. 230	S. 9.00	9.00
4. 231	S. 12.25	12.25
4. 317	Sup. 2.00	2.00
4. 353	Disbanded, money in treasury 7c.	.07
4. 389	S. 9.00	9.00
4. 476	S. 4.75	4.75
4. 462	S. 7.50, Sup. 5.25	12.75
4. 531	S. 3.00, Sup. 25c.	3.25
4. 532	S. 15.00, Sup. 1.00	16.00
4. 570	Sup. 3.00	3.00
4. 694	S. 3.25, Sup. 75c.	4.00
4. 696	S. 4.35	4.35
4. 705	S. 750.00, Sup. 6.50	756.50
4. 790	S. 12.60, Sup. 3.50	16.10
4. 201	S. 36.25, Sup. 50c	36.75
4. 258	S. 11.50, Sup. 50c	12.00
4. 808	S. 3.90	3.90
5. 235	S. 7.50	7.50
5. 333	S. 3.75	3.75
5. 531	Sup. 25c	.25
5. 515	S. 5.50	5.50
5. 586	S. 8.65, Sup. 35c.	9.00
5. 649	S. 6.50, Sup. 70c.	7.20
5. 724	S. 30.00, Sup. 75c	30.75
5. 701	S. 150.00, Sup. 55.00	205.00
7. 459	S. 36.25	36.25
7. 4	Sup. 1.50	1.50
7. 7	S. 5.45, Sup. 50c.	5.95
7. 47	S. 6.00	6.00
7. 52	S. 3.75	3.75
7. 60	S. 15.00	15.00
7. 105	Sup. 3.00	3.00
7. 135	S. 8.40, Sup. 25c.	8.65
7. 156	S. 6.75, Sup. 2.50	9.25
7. 221	S. 15.00	15.00
7. 234	Sup. 6.25	6.25
7. 296	S. 1.50	1.50
7. 324	S. 7.50	7.50
7. 331	S. 10.50, Sup. 1.25	11.75
7. 369	S. 4.50, Sup. 1.75	6.25
7. 384	S. 11.25, Sup. 1.25	12.50
7. 420	S. 4.50	4.50
7. 529	S. 9.00	9.00
7. 570	S. 15.00	15.00
7. 682	S. 3.50	3.50
7. 716	Sup. 1.75	1.75
7. 731	S. 96.25, Sup. 5.75	102.00
7. 732	S. 81.25	81.25
7. 748	S. 45.00	45.00
7. 777	S. 2.25, Sup. 1.25	3.50
7. 114	S. 11.25, Sup. 50c	11.75
7. 261	S. 1.50	1.50
8. 54	S. 1.50	1.50
8. 85	S. 300.00	300.00
8. 200	S. 3.00, Sup. 25c.	3.25
8. 239	S. 2.50, Sup. 1.34	3.84
8. 359	Sup. 6.00	6.00
8. 491	S. 15.00	15.00
8. 713	S. 2.75, Ch. 10.00	12.75
8. 624	S. 4.05	4.05
8. 628	S. 4.25, Sup. 2.00, Ch. 10.00	16.25
8. 659	S. 6.00	6.00
8. 697	S. 25.00, Sup. 7.00	32.00
8. 743	S. 31.25, Sup. 4.75	36.00
8. 794	S. 7.45, Sup. 5c.	7.50
8. 802	S. 4.80	4.80
8. 815	S. 11.25	11.25
8. 1	S. 25.00, Sup. 50c	25.50
8. 563	S. 2.50, Sup. 3.60	6.10
8. 756	S. 30.00, Sup. 60c	30.60
8. 817	S. 2.10, Sup. 10c	2.20
9. 18	S. 4.75	4.75
9. 34	S. 3.00	3.00
9. 73	S. 14.25, Sup. 5.50	19.75
9. 80	S. 19.95, Sup. 5c.	20.00
9. 141	S. 6.10, Sup. 75c.	6.85
9. 153	S. 3.75	3.75
9. 175	S. 4.65, Sup. 15c	4.80
9. 224	S. 53.25, Sup. 2.75	56.00
9. 302	S. 7.50	7.50
9. 357	S. 3.00, Sup. 2.25	5.25
9. 519	Sup. 1.75	1.75
9. 550	S. 1.50	1.50
9. 708	S. 25.00, Sup. 8.25	33.25
9. 738	S. 22.50	22.50
9. 793	S. 17.50, Sup. 8.75	26.25
9. 801	S. 6.00	6.00
9. 810	S. 2.50	2.50
9. 150	S. 2.25	2.25
9. 188	S. 15c, Sup. 44c.	.59
9. 227	S. 31.25, Sup. 1.35	32.60
9. 708	S. 25.00, Sup. 9.60	34.60
9. 116	S. 7.80	7.80
9. 134	Sup. 1.85	1.85
9. 184	S. 5.70	5.70
9. 251	S. 9.75, Sup. 25c	10.00
9. 290	S. 2.70, Sup. 70c.	3.40
9. 426	S. 3.00	3.00
9. 605	S. 8.35, Sup. 2.60	10.95
9. 739	S. 15.00, Sup. 25c	15.25
9. 813	S. 21.25, Sup. 13.50	34.75
10. 11	S. 4.00, Sup. 25c.	4.25
10. 61	S. 6.00	6.00
10. 82	S. 7.65, Sup. 30c.	7.95
10. 96	S. 6.25, Sup. 3.00	9.25
10. 119	S. 1.80	1.80
10. 129	S. 5.85	5.85
10. 157	S. 5.95, Sup. 4.75	10.70
10. 232	S. 5.30, Sup. 3.75	9.05
10. 268	S. 9.60, Sup. 1.65	11.25
10. 443	S. 3.75	3.75
10. 490	S. 9.30	9.30
10. 556	S. 1.00	1.00
10. 565	S. 4.00, Sup. 10c	4.10
10. 700	Sup. 23.50	23.50
10. 711	S. 105.00, Sup. 5.50	110.50
10. 724	S. 6.25, Sup. 10.60	16.85
10. 345	S. 6.30	6.30
10. 733	S. 19.50	19.50
10. 747	S. 1.00	1.00
10. 757	Ch. 10.00	10.00
10. 760	S. 29.25, Sup. 4.50	33.75
10. 769	S. 9.75	9.75
10. 780	S. 4.50	4.50
10. 140	S. 10.20	10.20
10. 143	S. 6.00, Sup. 1.50	7.50
10. 247	Sup. 3.00	3.00
10. 288	S. 15.00, Sup. 4.00	19.00
10. 350	S. 8.50, Sup. 25c.	8.75
10. 706	S. 45.50, Sup. 50c	46.00
10. 735	S. 11.25, Sup. 1.25	12.50
10. 181	S. 10.00, Sup. 12.50	22.50
10. 549	S. 6.00	6.00
10. 678	S. 12.50	12.50
11. 20	S. 43.75, Sup. 6.75	50.50
11. 75	S. 1.00, Sup. 18.80	19.80
11. 79	S. 13.50, Sup. 1.75	15.25
11. 152	Sup. 2.75	2.75
11. 154	S. 13.75, Sup. 50c	14.25
11. 229	S. 10.05	10.05
11. 237	S. 7.50, Sup. 35c.	7.85
11. 286	S. 15.00	15.00
11. 291	S. 11.00, Sup. 2.75	13.75
11. 328	Sup. 1.75	1.75
11. 366	S. 9.00	9.00
11. 382	S. 6.00	6.00
11. 406	S. 6.00	6.00
11. 427	S. 6.00, Sup. 6.00	12.00
11. 442	S. 7.50	7.50
11. 527	S. 7.50, Sup. 1.25	8.75
11. 688	S. 5.50	5.50
11. 725	Sup. 6.25	6.25
11. 782	Sup. 4.00	4.00
11. 774	S. 7.90, Sup. 10c.	8.00
11. 805	S. 5.00	5.00
11. 356	S. 2.25	2.25
12. 95	S. 6.60, Sup. 15c, Ch. 10.00	16.75

12. 131 S. 5.55, Sup. 25c. 5.80
12. 173 S. 4.50 ..... 4.50
12. 179 S. 16.65 ..... 16.65
12. 218 S. 15.00, Sup. 2.50 17.50
12. 282 S. 1.50 ..... 1.50
12. 304 S. 15.00 ..... 15.00
12. 355 S. 2.80, Sup. 10c. 2.90
12. 516 S. 11.20, Sup. 1.90 13.10
12. 557 Sup. 50c ..... .50
12. 589 S. 3.15 ..... 3.15
12. 613 Sup. 1.50 ..... 1.50
12. 616 S. 4.50, Sup. 2.20 6.70
12. 644 S. 17.50, Sup. 50c 18.00
12. 707 S. 61.65 ..... 61.65
12. 712 S. 81.25, Sup. 5.00 86.25
12. 726 S. 103.25, Sup. 2.00 105.25
12. 759 S. 10.50, Sup. 1.00 11.50
12. 767 S. 5.75, Sup. 50c. 6.25
12. 792 S. 7.50, Sup. 1.75 9.25
12. 814 S. 4.50 ..... 4.50
12. 753 S. 220.00, Sup. 15.00 ..... 235.00
12. 766 S. 20.70, Sup. 2.75 23.45
14. 10 S. 6.00, Sup. 1.25 7.25
14. 16 S. 2.70 ..... 2.70
14. 19 Ch. 10.00 ..... 10.00
14. 59 S. 3.90 ..... 3.90
14. 72 Sup. 7.50 ..... 7.50
14. 108 S. 8.00, Sup. 2.70 10.70
14. 122 S. 14.50, Sup. 75c 15.25
14. 164 S. 15.00, Sup. 75c 15.75
14. 215 S. 6.85, Sup. 30c. 7.15
14. 249 S. 7.50 ..... 7.50
14. 307 S. 14.00, Sup. 5.50 19.50
14. 343 S. 27.50, Sup. 2.50 30.00
14. 420 S. 5.50 ..... 5.50
14. 425 S. 5.25, Sup. 25c. 5.50
14. 428 S. 15.00 ..... 15.00
14. 468 S. 3.75 ..... 3.75
14. 533 S. 2.85 ..... 2.85
14. 534 S. 9.10, Sup. 1.70 10.80
14. 551 S. 31.25, Sup. 3.00 34.25
14. 558 S. 11.25, Sup. 18.45 29.70
14. 610 S. 4.50 ..... 4.50
14. 685 S. 10.00, Sup. 50c 10.50
14. 686 S. 5.50, Sup. 60c. 6.10
14. 744 Sup. 4.70 ..... 4.70
14. 32 S. 9.50 ..... 9.50
15. 201 Sup. 3.75 ..... 3.75
15. 491 S. 2.00, Sup. 27.00 29.00
15. 504 S. 6.70, Sup. 9.40 16.10
15. 697 Sup. 8.75 ..... 8.75
15. 28 S. 6.25, Ch. 10.00 16.25
15. 152 Sup. 50c ..... .50
15. 177 S. 15.00 ..... 15.00
15. 189 S. 15.70, Sup. 2.50 18.20
15. 472 S. 8.50, Sup. 2.50 11.00
15. 628 S. 5.00 ..... 5.00
15. 709 S. 15.00, Sup. 3.00 18.00
15. 33 S. 24.00 ..... 24.00
15. 429 S. 6.00 ..... 6.00
15.716 S. 91.75 ..... 91.75
15. 761 S. 14.80, Sup. 3.10 17.90
16. 9 S. 9.75, Sup. 25c. 10.00
16. 41 S. 20.00, Sup. 2.25 22.25
16. 63 S. 16.80 ..... 16.80
16. 90 S. 50.00, Sup. 3.50 53.50
16. 126 S. 35.00, Sup. 25c 35.25
16. 159 S. 2.55 ..... 2.55
16. 169 S. 13.90, Sup. 10c 14.00
16. 203 S. 4.50 ..... 4.50
16. 256 S. 30.00, Sup. 2.50 32.50
16. 291 Sup. 6.00 ..... 6.00
16. 332 S. 12.50, Sup. 1.75 14.25
16. 339 Sup. 3.00 ..... 3.00
16. 390 S. 7.50, Sup. 75c. 8.25
16. 411 S. 7.95, Sup. 2.00 9.95
16. 417 S. 8.10, Sup. 40c 8.50
16. 454 S. 12.00, Sup. 70c 12.70
16. 459 Sup. 3.60 ..... 3.60
16. 518 S. 4.20, Sup. 4c. 4.24
16. 561 Sup. 2.10 ..... 2.10
16. 590 S. 11.25 ..... 11.25
16. 603 S. 9.00, Sup. 2.75 11.75
16. 742 Sup. 3.50 ..... 3.50
16. 752 S. 162.50, Sup. 17.35 ..... 179.85
16. 763 S. 25.00, Sup. 8.75 33.75
16. 780 S. 4.00, Sup. 25c. 4.25
16. 790 S. 2.50, Sup. 25c. 2.75
16. 270 S. 7.75, Sup. 5.25 13.00
16. 245 S. 12.75 ..... 12.75
16. 337 Sup. 1.00 ..... 1.00
16. 342 S. 9.00 ..... 9.00
16. 717 S. 16.00 ..... 16.00
17. 26 Ch. 10.00 ..... 10.00
17. 44 S. 5.80, Sup. 1.35 7.15
17. 191 S. 22.50 ..... 22.50
17. 210 S. 6.00, Sup. 3.10 9.10
17. 212 S. 6.00 ..... 6.00
17. 219 S. 6.00 ..... 6.00
17. 253 S. 10.00 ..... 10.00
17. 327 S. 7.50, Sup. 1.00 8.50
17. 348 S. 7.50 ..... 7.50
17. 349 S. 150, Sup. 25c. 1.75
17. 475 Sup. 5.00 ..... 5.00
17. 556 S. 3.05, Sup. 1.25 4.30
17. 633 S. 4.50 ..... 4.50
17. 642 S. 3.00 ..... 3.00
17. 666 S. 15.00 ..... 15.00
17. 721 Sup. 4.00 ..... 4.00
17. 786 S. 6.00, Sup. 50c. 6.50
17. 51 S. 9.10, Sup. 10c. 9.20
17. 89 S. 10.00 ..... 10.00
17. 96 Sup. 2.00 ..... 2.00
17. 254 S. 30.00 ..... 30.00
17. 479 S. 22.50 ..... 22.50
17. 488 S. 12.00, Sup. 50c 12.50
17. 692 S. 4.60, Sup. 7.75 12.35
18. 57 S. 10.00, Sup. 50c 10.50
18. 64 S. 15.00 ..... 15.00
18. 98 S. 20.00 ..... 20.00
18. 132 S. 4.35 ..... 4.35
18. 165 S. 1.35 ..... 1.35
18. 180 S. 15.00 ..... 15.00
18. 223 S. 3.00 ..... 3.00
18. 264 S. 15.00, Sup. 2.00 17.00
18. 446 S. 5.60, Sup. 60c. 6.20
18. 549 Sup. 5.00 ..... 5.00
18. 598 S. 7.50, Sup. 2.75 10.25
18. 617 S. 22.75, Sup. 25.00 47.75
18. 693 S. 7.50, Sup. 7.50 15.00
18. 697 S. 15.00 ..... 15.00
18. 702 S. 165.00, Sup. 1.10 166.10
18. 718 S. 75.00 ..... 75.00
18. 789 S. .250 ..... 2.50
18. 812 S. 4.75, Sup. 50c. 5.25
18. 52 S. 3.75 ..... 3.75
18. 190 S. 15.00, Sup. 50c 15.50
18. 521 S. 1.80, Sup. 50c 2.30
18. 605 Sup. 1.50 ..... 1.50
18. 645 S. 44.00, Sup. 27.35 ..... 71.35
18. 755 S. 18.00, Sup. 50c 18.50
18. 527 Sup. 15.00 ..... 15.00
19. 14 S. 6.75 ..... 6.75
19. 66 S. 3.45, Sup. 1.00 4.45
19. 121 S. 9.00 ..... 9.00
19. 136 S. 6.40 ..... 6.40
19. 241 S. 4.50, Sup. 25c. 4.75
19. 263 Sup. 2.50 ..... 2.50
19. 272 S. 50c, Sup. 4.10. 4.60
19. 286 S. 22.50, Sup. 50c 23.00
19. 333 S. 7.50, Sup. 70c. 8.20
19. 544 Sup. 2.25 ..... 2.25
19. 546 S. 9.30 ..... 9.30
19. 703 S. 75.00, Sup. 1.00 76.00
19. 787 S. 3.00, Sup. 1.60 4.60
19. 797 S. 4.50, Sup. 1.00 5.50
19. 405 S. 30.00 ..... 30.00
19. 45 S. 4.50, Sup. 50c. 5.00
19. 366 Sup. 30c ..... .30
19. 777 S. 3.25 ..... 3.25
21. 40 S. 180.00, Sup. 14.20 ..... 194.20
21. 133 S. 1.95, Sup. 30c. 2.25
21. 192 S. 14.50, Sup. 19.25 33.75
21. 233 S. 6.50 ..... 6.50
21. 236 S. 4.50 ..... 4.50
21. 420 S. 4.50 ..... 4.50
21. 459 S. 36.25, Sup. 1.25 37.50
21. 471 S. 2.50 ..... 2.50
21. 496 S. 13.75, Sup. 1.75 15.50
21. 517 Sup. 2.00 ..... 2.00
21. 622 S. 3.00, Sup. 1.00 4.00
21. 660 S. 7.40, Sup. 25c. 7.65
21. 691 S. 1.80 ..... 1.80
21. 714 S. 34.90, Sup. 7.50 42.40
21. 757 Sup. 9.85 ..... 9.85
21. 765 S. 7.80 ..... 7.80
21. 796 S. 1.95 ..... 1.95
21. 808 S. 4.00 ..... 4.00
21. 814 S. 7.00, Sup. 2.75 9.75
21. 701 S. 150.00 ..... 150.00
22. 28 S. 6.25 ..... 6.25
22. 36 Ch. 10.00 ..... 10.00
22. 37 S. 5.40, Sup. 4.50 9.90
22. 292 S. 17.50, Sup. 6.00 23.50
22. 314 S. 17.85 ..... 17.85
22. 358 Sup. 1.25 ..... 1.25
22. 704 Sup. 9.00 ..... 9.00
22. 734 S. 95.00, Sup. 5.00 100.00
22. 742 S. 52.50 ..... 52.50
22. 298 Sup. 50c ..... .50
22. 359 Sup. 13.00 ..... 13.00
22. 430 S. 12.00, Sup. 2.25 14.25
22. 762 S. 14.45, Sup. 1.50 15.95
22. James A. Rose, Sec'y State of Illinois, money returned 2.00
22. 122 Sup. 1.50 ..... 1.50
22. 280 S. 8.25 ..... 8.25
23. 69 S. 4.50, Sup. 2.50 7.00
23. 105 S. 9.00 ..... 9.00
23. 267 S. 3.00 ..... 3.00
23. 306 S. 6.45, Sup. 5c. 6.50
23. 338 S. 5.00, Sup. 4.25 9.25
23. 388 S. 3.00, Sup. 50c. 3.50
23. 523 S. 3.45, Sup. 25c. 3.70
23. 539 S. 6.15 ..... 6.15
23. 611 S. 12.50, Sup. 3.25 15.75
23. 644 Sup. 8.85 ..... 8.85
23. 656 S. 15.00 ..... 15.00
23. 678 Sup. 3.50 ..... 3.50
23. 708 S. 55.00, Sup. 7.00 62.00
23. 813 S. 6.25, Sup. 15.00 21.25
23. Sec'y of State of Missouri, money returned 1.00
24. 78 S. 3.00, Sup. 25c. 3.25
24. 134 Sup. 1.10 ..... 1.10
24. 166 S. 3.00, Sup. 1.25 4.25
24. 167 S. 2.10 ..... 2.10
24. 180 S. 7.50, Sup. 2.25 9.75
24. 307 S. 9.00, Sup. 3.00 12.00
24. 344 S. 7.75, Sup. 50c 8.25
24. 491 Sup. 1.75 ..... 1.75
24. 806 S. 7.80 ..... 7.80
24. 628 S. 10.00, Sup. 2.00 12.00
24. 634 S. 3.60 ..... 3.60
24. 657 S. 5.25, Sup. 1.50 6.75
24. 687 S. 11.90 ..... 11.90
24. 745 S. 16.00, Sup. 5.60 21.60
24. 613 S. 8.50, Sup. 2.75 11.25
24. 184 Sup. 6.00 ..... 6.00
26. 68 S. 95.00, Sup. 5.00 100.00
26. 62 S. 15.50 ..... 15.50
26. 137 S. 4.50 ..... 4.50
26. 174 S. 3.75 ..... 3.75
26. 188 S. 3.50, Sup. 75c. 4.25
26. 374 S. 8.50 ..... 8.50
26. 396 S. 19.20 ..... 19.20
26. 454 S. 7.50 ..... 7.50
26. 545 S. 11.20 ..... 11.20
26. 426 S. 4.80 ..... 4.80
28. 205 Sup. 3.25 ..... 3.25
28. 224 S. 55.00, Sup. 2.50 57.50
28. 284 S. 3.75, Sup. 25c. 4.00
28. 389 S. 18.00 ..... 18.00
28. 393 S. 2.25, Sup. 30c. 2.55
28. 529 S. 11.25, Sup. 3.75 15.00
28. 588 S. 9.60 ..... 9.60
28. 718 Sup. 6.50 ..... 6.50
28. 749 S. 14.85, Sup. 2.85 17.70
28. 88 S. 3.30 ..... 3.30
28. 313 S. 22.50, Sup. 14.25 36.75
28. 669 Sup. 2.25 ..... 2.25
28. 699 S. 24.00, Sup. 4.10 28.10
28. 723 S. 48.00, Sup. 3.50 51.50
28. 807 S. 6.00 ..... 6.00
29. 70 S. 55.00 ..... 55.00
29. 163 S. 3.75 ..... 3.75
29. 253 S. 3.00, Sup. 6.25 9.25
29. 411 Sup. 3.50 ..... 3.50
29. 466 S. 2.25 ..... 2.25
29. 496 Sup. 25.00 ..... 25.00
29. 623 S. 9.00, Sup. 50c. 9.50
29. 722 S. 77.50, Sup. 12.50 90.00
29. 74 S. 9.25 ..... 9.25
29. 225 S. 1.05 ..... 1.05
29. 318 S. 3.60, Sup. 10c. 3.70
29. 482 S. 6.75, Sup. 5.25 12.00

29.	741	S. 11.25	11.25	30.	672	S. 1.20	1.20	31.	227	S. 16.00, Sup. 1.00	17.00
30.	8	S. 23.50, Sup. 25c	23.75	30.	708	S. 50.00, Sup. 14.70	64.70	31.	266	S. 21.00, Sup. 50c	21.50
30.	73	S. 3.00, Sup. 50c.	3.50	30.	710	S. 102.50, Sup. 9.10	111.60	31.	328	S. 15.00	15.00
30.	75	S. 10.50	10.50	30.	726	Sup. 9.00	9.00	31.	503	S. 7.70, Sup. 6.98	14.68
30.	102	S. 6.00	6.00	30.	772	S. 42.60	42.60	31.	661	S. 7.25, Sup. 40c	7.65
30.	125	S. 3.30	3.30	30.	821	Sup. 1.25	1.25	31.	763	S. 15.00	15.00
30.	146	Sup. 50c	.50	30.	729	S. 30.00, Sup. 2.35	32.35	31.	793	S. 22.50, Sup. 5.00	27.50
30.	155	S. 6.15, Sup. 1.75	7.90	31.	32	Sup. 7.50	7.50	31.	794	S. 5.00, Sup. 5.00	10.00
30.	208	S. 12.50	12.50	31.	63	S. 15.60	15.60	31.	320	S. 5.10	5.10
30.	210	S. 4.50, Sup. 50c.	5.00	31.	96	S. 8.25, Sup. 1.50	9.75	31.	52	S. 3.75	3.75
30.	305	S. 4.50, Sup. 1.75	6.25	31.	98	S. 10.00, Sup. 2.00	12.00	31.	448	Sup. 8.25	8.25
30.	491	S. 15.00	15.00	31.	127	S. 22.50	22.50	31.	526	S. 6.50	6.50
30.	561	S. 12.00, Sup. 3.00	15.00	31.	164	S. 15.00	15.00	31.	774	S. 4.95	4.95
30.	607	S. 25.00	25.00	31.	196	S. 15.00, Sup. 5.00	20.00	31.	771	S. 4.50, Sup. 25c.	4.75
30.	628	S. 12.25	12.25	31.	197	S. 7.50	7.50	31.	77	S. 30.00	30.00

Expenditures.

Ult.		Amt.
1.	Fred S. James & Co., insurance on office furniture of the I. B. of T.	$ 53.40
1.	The Cheltenham Press, printing office supplies	102.80
1.	Central Union Telephone Co., for rental of telephone and long-distance use	29.30
1.	F. A. Markey, balance on November account	30.75
1.	N. W. Evans, balance due on account from October 29th to 31st.	11.25
1.	N. W. Evans, balance on November account	204.85
1.	Albert Young, balance on November account	96.97
1.	F. A. Markey, on account	300.00
1.	Albert Young, on account	300.00
1.	C. P. Shea, balance on November account	41.70
2.	Indiana Trust Co., rent for office rooms for December	100.00
2.	E. L. Turley, in full for November salary	150.00
2.	Wm. Rowbotham, on account of salary	25.00
2.	Edward Gould, balance on November account	5.00
2.	Edward Gould, on account	100.00
2.	J. H. Warner, balance on November account	63.65
3.	Chas. Robb, in full on November account	53.75
3.	Chas. Robb, on account	100.00
3.	M. J. Dwyer, balance in full on November account	22.81
3.	Hogan Transfer and Storage Co., draying	7.12
3.	W. D. Ryan, for services rendered I. B. of T.	50.00
3.	John B. Lennon, for services rendered I. B. of T.	50.00
3.	John A. Moffett, for serivces rendered I. B. of T.	50.00
4.	Samuel Johnson, balance on November account	102.45
4.	The Cheltenham Press, printing office supplies	111.75
4.	The Cheltenham Press, printing journals	502.72
4.	Bobbs-Merrill Co., stationery	4.40
4.	Winn & Hammond, per invoice for books	132.00
4.	Indianapolis Gas Co., for lights	2.19
4.	Iliff Stationery Co., stationery	12.69
4.	Geo. Innis, balance on November account	157.30
4.	Frank P. Fall, balance on November account	200.37
4.	James J. Dwyer, railroad fare to Chicago and return	11.00
4.	Wm. Rowbotham, railroad fare to Chicago and return	14.00
4.	C. P. Shea, on account	75.00
5.	M. J. Dwyer, on account	100.00
5.	Daniel Furman, balance on account of A. F. of L. expenses	90.00
5.	Joseph Cote, balance on account of A. F. of L. expenses	85.00
7.	Whitehead & Houg Co., per invoice for buttons	294.45
7.	C. P. Shea, on account	10.00
	expenses	104.15
8.	Sander & Recker Furniture Co., three hall racks	18.00
8.	Moorman & Geller, printing supplies	641.64
8.	J. B. Barry, balance of A. F. of L. expenses	85.00
8.	Frank Morrison, per capita tax to A. F. of L. for October and Nov.	835.75
9.	James J. Dwyer, on account of salary	25.00
9.	C. P. Shea, on account	15.00
9.	Diamond Steam Laundry Co., for towels	.50
10.	C. P. Shea, on account	10.00
10.	Ernest Ruck, in full for November salary and expenses	216.63
10.	Wm. Kelley, in full for November salary and expenses	220.94
10.	Geo. J. Mayer, as per invoice for seals, etc.	86.80
10.	Ernest Ruck, December salary and expenses	96.50
10.	Thomas Clarke, December salary and expenses	27.20
10.	Thomas Martin, December salary and expenses	25.80
10.	C. F. O'Neill, balance on November salary and expenses	284.60
10.	H. K. Sullivan, balance on November salary and expenses	130.30
10.	John W. Barry, for organibing in Holyoke, Mass.	8.76
10.	Postal Telegraph Co., telegrams sent in November	33.60
10.	Walton, James and Ford, stenographic services	30.95
11.	Martin Jockerst, first week's strike benefit for Local 728	45.00
11.	Hogan Transfer Co., draying	3.56
11.	C. R. Case, for organizing Local 795	5.00
11.	James A. Duffey, car fare for organizing	2.00
11.	Wm. T. Holmes, for organizing Local 801	9.00
12.	Charles Reid, salary to date	40.00
12.	L. Dunn, salary to date	30.00
12.	M. Pedlow, salary to date	30.00
12.	Mary O'Neill, salary to date	30.00
12.	M. Hawkins, salary to date	30.00
12.	L. Larsen, salary to date	24.00
12.	C. Houg, salary to date	24.00
12.	Wm. Rowbotham, on account of salary	25.00
12.	J. B. Fritzpatrick, on account	56.00
12.	J. H. Warner, on account	50.00
14.	Whitehead & Hoag Co., per invoice for buttons	294.60
14.	Samuel Johnson, on account	100.00
14.	Geo. Innis, on account	50.00
14.	Daniel E. Storms, registration of emblem in Indiana	2.50
15.	John W. Barry, third week's benefit for Local 307	60.00
15.	N. W. Evans, on account	100.00
15.	R. C. Johnson, for organizing Local 698	5.00
15.	Bee Hive Paper Box Co., paper boxes for shipping	8.00
16.	Geo. Innis, on account	50.00
16.	James A. Rose, Illinois, registering emblem	2.00
16.	J. W. Martin, Tennessee, registering emblem	2.00

7.	John W. Barry, second week's benefit for Local 307	150.00
8.	Thos. Clarke, in full for salary and expenses	103.15
8.	Thos. Martin, in full for salary and	
16.	Fred M. Warner, Michigan, regiser-ing emblem	1.00
16.	J. Thomas Helfin, Alabama, register-ing emblem	1.00
16.	Wm. M. O. Dawson, W. Virginia, registering emblem	3.00
16.	Sec'y of Commonwealth of Pennsyl-vania, registering emblem	2.00
16.	Sec'y of State of Missouri, register-ing emblem	1.00
17.	Albert Young, on account	25.00
17.	W. Bateman, Maryland, registering emblem	1.00
17.	Sec'y of State of Maine, registering emblem	2.00
17.	Sec'y of State of Georgia, register-ing emblem	1.00
17.	Wm. Grimes, Oklahoma, registering emblem	2.00
17.	Sec'y of State of Delaware, register-ing emblem	1.00
17.	P. E. Hanson, Minnesota, register-ing emblem	1.00
17.	Sec'y of State of Connecticut, regis-tering emblem	2.50
17.	S. D. Dickinson, New Jersey, regis-tering emblem	1.00
17.	Geo. M. Marsh, Nebraska, register-ing emblem	.75
17.	Wm. M. Olin, Massachusetts, regis-tering emblem	2.00
17.	James Cowie, Colorado, registering emblem	1.00
17.	J. R. Curl, Texas, registering emblem	1.00
17.	Sec'y of State of New York, register-ing emblem	1.00
17.	W. L. Housery, Wisconsin, register-ing emblem	1.00
17.	J. B. Fritzpatrick, on account	60.00
18.	Whitehead & Hoag Co., per invoice for buttons	148.03
18.	Lewis C. Laylin, Ohio, registering emblem	2.00
18.	Federal Union Surety Co., bond-ing Pres. and Sec'y	140.00
18.	H. K. Sullivan, on account	50.00
18.	S. H. East, three months' rent of typewriter	12.00
19.	Martin Jockerst, second week's benefit for 728	45.00
19.	M. J. Dwyer, on account	20.00
19.	James J. Dwyer, balance on Decem-ber salary	75.00
19.	W. L. Houser, Wisconsin, register-ing emblem	1.00
19.	Mabel Hawkins, salary to date	15.00
21.	C. P. Shea, on account	30.00
21.	A. Sager, expense in caring for Local 553	2.00
21.	Sec'y of State of Iowa, register-ing emblem	1.00
21.	J. Bryan Grimes, North Carolina, registering emblem	3.10
21.	Sec'y of State of Rhode Island, registering emblem	2.00
21.	Sec'y of State of Kansas, register-ing emblem	1.00
21.	Sec'y of Commonwealth of Virginia, registering emblem	2.50
22.	Wm. Kelley, salary and expenses from Dec. 1st to 18th	137.50
22.	J. H. Warner, on account	50.00
22.	Edward N. Pierson, New Hamp-shire, registering emblem	1.00
22.	John Thal, for organizing Local 454	5.00
22.	Patrick McGill, three weeks' salary	33.00
23.	J. W. Barry, fourth week's benefit for 307	75.00
23.	Customs on package to Canada	1.13
23.	T. J. Daniels, first week's strike benefit for 405	80.00
23.	C. J. McPherson, first week's benefits for 754	85.00
23.	Chas. Robb, on account	50.00
23.	G. A. Hessler, for organizing 691	5.00
23.	C. P. Shea, on account	25.00
23.	Wm. Rowbotham, balance on Decem-ber salary	50.00
24.	M. J. Pesell, third week's benefit for Local 728	25.00
24.	Chas. Reid, salary to date	40.00
24.	L. Dunn, salary to date	30.00
24.	M. Pedlow, salary to date	30.00
24.	M. O'Neill, salary to date	30.00
24.	L. Larsen, salary to date	24.00
24.	C. Houg, salary to date	24.00
24.	C. P. Shea, on account	25.00
24.	G. W. Dillon, on account	200.00
26.	Emmet Flood, balance due on A. F. of L. expenses	85.00
29.	Diamond Steam Laundry, towels	.50
29.	Patrick McGill, one week's salary	11.00
29.	J. B. Fritzpatrick, on account	60.00
29.	M. J. Dwyer, on account	81.50
29.	N. W. Evans, balance in full on December account	180.40
30.	Hogan Transfer and Storage Co., draying	3.92
30.	Chas. Robb, first week's benefit for Locals 701 and 40	5,975.00
30.	Whitehead & Hoag Co., per invoice for buttons	294.45
30.	Winn & Hammond, per invoice for books	231.46
30.	Albert Young, on account	100.00
31.	American Express Co., expressage	11.98
31.	Adams Express Co., expressage	118.61
31.	United States Express Co., ex-pressage	.87
31.	Postage, bought during December	95.32